TARRH CURE.

YEARS with CATARRH and nell, cured by a remedy ast. Hundreds have been t-many of years' stand offer it to the thousand ers by the name of UNIVERSAL CA-TOWNE, Proprietor.

olesale and Retail Druggists.

CHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
Wholesale Acceptable Acceptable

CHRISTMAS GIFT AUCTION. And owing to their late arrival day, Dec. 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock will offer them on our Cloak E THE LARGEST AUCTION HOUSE Tables, Friday Morning, Dec. IN AMERICA. 4, at the extremely low price of HE LARGEST STOCK OF

hold Furniture IN THE WEST.

G. P. GORE & 00. URSDAY!

MENT CLOTHING.

lay, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock. Decorated Toilet Sets, Crates W. G. Crockery, Pkgs. Glassware, Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth.

PT STOCK OF 500 MIRRORS. hold Furniture. the Largest Stock that was ever ered at Public Auction.

ber Sets, reans and Commodes, ood-top Tables, eads and Bureaus, Vardrobes, Whataots, a. Rockers, Chairs, k Mattresses, Show Cases, tipp Dasks Mattresses, Snow Care, or Dasks. GORE & CO., Auctionsen. ON, POMEROY & CO.

PAINTINGS

WE WILL CLOSE OUT lorning, at 10 o'clock, LIMITED NUMBER OF

OIL PAINTINGS, ER FROM YESTERDAY'S SALE O LIMIT OR RESERVE.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. DENING, Dec. 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock, LEGULAR AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, r, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpeta, Hlankets, Stoves, and General Merchannoice of Itu Clocks and Ea.680 Cigara, LLISON, POMERCY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph st.

LEONARD & CO., WASHINGTON-ST ALUABLE

DAY, Dec. 3, and FRIDAY, Dec. 36 East Washington-st.,

GULAR SATURDAY SALE APPETS
D GOODS, PLANOS, AND CAPPETS
AND CHAMBER SETS, STOVES,
THE WARE TO GHER CODE
DAY MORNING, AT BY UCLOSE

one of the sealed envelope, indered and Cast-Iron Work for the United and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.,"

THOMAS WALSH,
Superintendent. seh day, at Salesroom as above. Complete. Fruit, and Figure Picces, Interiors, to. Fine Steel Engravings of the sects of the day. All OPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6 RATELY FRAMED! the Pictures on exhibition.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers LA. BUTTERS & CO., SROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST. DDS. WOOLENS. AND CLOTHING OVERSHIETS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS. SHIRTS & DRAWERS. SHIRTS & DRAWERS. SHIRTS & SOUTH SHIPS. SOUTH S

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, VANDE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE LIGHT-HOUSE SETTICE, according to the light-house light-House Service, according to the light-house light-House linspector, Tompkinstalliand of Light-House Inspector, Tompkinstalliand of Light-House Inspector at Superior at Other Light-House Inspector at Superior at Different Mass.; the Light-House Inspector at Superior at Different Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector At Different Mass.;

dal Bargains in Fine Furs Mink Seal Skin, Lynx or Seal Grebe Sto or Cellar Sea or Ce

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

INSURANCE.

CARD

The Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milmikee, Alexander Mitchell, President; Edward D. Holton, lice President, with the following named gentlemen as Resident Directors in Chicago, viz.: P. D. Armour, George Armour, The Confederate "Governand Alexander Geddes, offer its policies, backed with SIX MINDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Cash Capital, and ONE MILL-10N DOLLARS Cash Assets, to parties having good insurance to place, at such rates as may be agreed upon.

ALFRED JAMES, Manager of the Chicago Office, 108 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

CLOAKS.

EITER & CO.

Have just received per late

State and Washington-sts.,

steamer 150 Paris Em-

broidered Black

elegant

\$21.00 EACH.

We commend these goods to

our customers as decided bar-

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.

than via New York.

STEAMERS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

WERY THURSDAY.

National Line of Steamships.

The most switherly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sulling from Rev York for LIVERFOOL and QUENS-TOWN overy SATURDAY.

Saiting from R. York for London (direct) every fortnight.

(Alth passes, 87, 850, currency; steerage, at greatly method has the second steels at lowest ratios.

benefitse. Return tickets at lowest rates.

Pasts for Zi and upward.

P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,

Settless corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite s.

Settless flouse). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

Jun New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Ismail, Capt. Stamper, Saturday, Dec. 19. Great
Western, Capt. Windnam.
Cast Passey, 270; intermediate, \$55, Steorage, \$30.

Juniou teleta, \$130. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot

PROPOSALS.

hosels for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

DEFINITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., Office of Superincement, Nov. 18, 1874. Toposals will be received at the office of the deat until 2m of the 18th day of December, mishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in fronch and Cast-fron Work, comprising the Beams of Basement and First Floors, and the diumn, &c., of Basement, all age-thibited on 48, described in the Specifications, and called chadals.

herber, als, dc., or Basement, an as Anhibted of the Schedule. See the Schedule. See the Schedule. See the Schedule of the Schedule. The Market of the Schedule of the Schedul

NOTICE.

accommodations unsurpassed.

i further particulars, apply to
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

VOLUME 28.

DIAMOND EAR RINGS.

MOAK DEPARTMENT DIAMONDS! FIELD,

We will open this a. m. two dozen pairs of Diamond Ear Rings, at prices lower than ever before offered in Chicago.

CASHMERE POLONAISE, N. MATSON & CO., JUST THE ARTICLE for an

State & Monroe-sts.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BALTIMORE & RAILROAD.

Commencing Nov. 23, Passenger Trains will depart from and arrive at the Company's Depot, foot of South Water-st., as follows:

Leave 7:25 a. m. and 5:40 p. m. Arrive ... 7:55 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. TICKET OFFICES:

No. 92 LaSalle-st., and at Depot. W. C. QUINCY, General Manager.

HOTELS. CLIFTON HOUSE.

Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st., Opposite Exposition Building.

Price Reduced to \$3 per Day Imper Rates Greatly Reduced and Lower

The best \$3 per day Hotel, either East or West. JENKINS & HOLMES, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

\$10,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate --- whole or part. Cash in hand. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK,

> LEGAL. SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,
County of Providence, as:
James Tillinghast, Administrator, vs. Job Andrews et al., in equity, No. 1,189.
To the heirs at law and next of kin of Thomas Andrews, formerly of Providence, who died in the year 182:
WHEREAS, our said Supreme Court, by decree entered in said cause on theightday of October, A. D. 1874, declarad the portion of the estate of said THOMAS AND SEWS given by his will, upon the death of his widow, to the children of his sizier. Alice Smith, to be intestate, and directed the distribution of the same among such of the descendants of the seven brothers and sisters of said THOMAS AND REWS, living at the date of the death of his widow, viz.; the jobt day of April, A. D. 1872, as should, on or before the lat day of March, A. D. 1873, and should, on or before the lat day of March, A. D. 1873, and should, on or before the lat day of March, A. D. 1873, as a Master in radic cause.

NOBER'S, as aforesaid, to come in on or before said lat day of March, A. D. 1873, and nile and make good their claims before me, at my office, at No. 41 Westminster-st., in said City of Providence.

SAMUEL W. PECKHAM,
Master in Chancery in said cause.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The parinership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of McCULLOUGH & PFINTERER, do-ing business at No. 89 State-st., Chiengo, is this day dis-solved, by mutual consent, to take effect from and after date.
The business will be continued as usual, by ALLEN McCULLOUGH, who is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm. Witness our hands, this 3d day of December, A. D.,

ALLEN MCCULLOUGH, GEORGE PFISTERFR. COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a coparinership under the firm name of J. F. Warren & Co., for the transaction or a general jobbing and manufacturing paint, of the day of the same o

MISCELLANEOUS. MEN

Doing business with us who have changed location, dis-solved firms, or retired from business, or whose address from other causes is unknown to us, are requested to call at this office, as municous sums of money await disposition. FRASIER COLLECTION AGENCY. corner State and Monroe-sts.

ESTABLISHED 1856. A.H.MILLER IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, No. G1 Washington-at., between State and Dearborn.

FOR SALE. GUNTHER'S CANDIES!

Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to all parts at 60 cents a pound (1 pound and upwards.) Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. GEO. H. CUSHING, Dentist, 174 STATE-ST., ODDOSITE THE PAIMET HOUSE.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

The Supreme Court's Decision on a Cotton Case.

WASHINGTON.

ment" Was Merely a Conspiracy.

Purchases Made from It Were Against Public Policy.

Report of Secretary Belknap--Mileage, Reduction of Officers, Etc.

Annual Report of Attorney-General Williams.

A Civil-Rights Colored Convention to Be Held Dec. 8.

The Applications for Newspaper Stamps Aggregate \$500,000.

Durell's Resignation --- It Will Be Readily Accepted.

THE COTTON CASES. ONTRACTS WITH THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT

DECLARED NULL AND VOID. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- The Suprem

Court of the United States has just rendered a decision in which, for the first time, the question of the power of the so-called Confederate Government to make a valid contract has been adjudicated. The plaintiff had, knowingly, purchased cotton of an agent of the Confederate States. This cotton was subsequently seized by the United States, and the proceeds converted into the Treasury. Plaintiff brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover. This Court

The Supreme Court affirms this decision of the Court of Claims on two grounds: First, because the purchase of the cotton and the parment of the consideration programming the constant programm ment of the consideration necessarily tended to give aid to the Rebellion, and all such contracts are void as contrary to public policy. This was concurred in by the whole Court. Second, be-cause the so-called Government of the Confed-

except as a conspiracy to overthrow lawful authority. Its foundation was treason against the thority. Its foundation was treason against the existing Federal authority. Its single purpose, so long as it lasted, was to make that treason successful. It was not necessary to the organization of civil government and the support of social order, but was destructive of the best interests of society, its existence being an enormous evil. When it was overthrown, it perished totally, leaving no laws, no statutes, no decrees or authority which can give support to any contract or act done in its service, or in aid of its purpose, or which contributed to protract its existence. Hence the plaintiff

could not derive any title
to this cotton under the contract made by him
with an agent of the so-called Confederate Government, such contract being totally void.

In support of this second position of the Court, the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices concur. Two—Mr. Justice Clifford and Mr. Justice Davis-dissent, on the ground that its anouncement was not necessary to the decision of

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- The Secretary o War has found it necessary to recommend in his annual report that the system of mileage and payment of officers and employes traveling on duty be restored in a bill of actual expenses The experience of a year has shown that the law providing for the payment of actual expenses only is so narrowly construed at the Treasury Department that very much less than the actual expenses of officers is allowed in many cases The difference, of course, must be made up by the officers themselves. The same complaint is the officers themselves. The same complaint is made among officers of the civil service. The Secretary of War has also found it neces-

sary to recommend that steps be taken to relieve several States from the
INDESTEDNESS FOR ARMS
charged to them during the Rebellion. A considerable number of States are delinquent on this account to large amounts, and the War Destates the conderference, including lateralized. partment has made frequent ineffectual attempts

partment has made frequent then ectual attempts to obtain payment.

Gen. Belknap takes strong grounds against any reduction of the army, and insists that the present system of reduction by discharging men without dimmishing the number of officers is no symmetrical and not economical. He thinks that the collection is not reductive is in a that the only real economy in reduction is in a reduction of officers and posts rather than men in the ranks. The Committee on Appropriations will heed the recommendations of the Secretary of War in this respect, and will maintain the army at the present standard of 25,000 men, and will recommend

and will recommend

NO FURTHER IMMEDIATE REDUCTIONS.

Gen. Belknap is very strongly opposed to the
system of payment of soldiers by checks, proposed by John Coburn, of Indiana. He shows
that, while such a system would result in no real saving to the Government, it would tend to greatly demoralize the men, as these checks would doubtless be disposed of to sutlers and would doubtless be disposed of to sutlers and camp-followers at great discount.

The Secretary of War also finds defects in the new revision of the statutes. He says that the title on the War Department includes very much absolute legislation, which by the adoption of the revision is re-enacted.

[To the Associated Press.]

[To the Associated Press.]

SECRETARY BELKINAP'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The Secretary of
War states that the actual expenditures of the
War Department for the year ending June 30,
1873, including river and harbor improvements,
were \$46,325,308.21, and the same for the last
fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, were \$42,326,
314.71, showing a reduction of \$3,393,303.50. 314.71, showing a reduction of \$3,998,903.50.

The report will also contain the following

Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as Assistant Quartermasters; a renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas, in accordance with the report previously made to Congress; a system of mileage, and the payment of officers and employes traveling on duty to be restored, in lieu of the actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year; that private soldiers be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeants. pete for the position of Commissary Sergeants, as well as non-commissioned officers; the exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous, at the expiration of each fiscal treasury to be seen the property to be seen the process of the law to be seen the property to be seen the property to be seen the process of the law to be seen the property that the law to be seen the property that the process of the law to be seen the property that the process of the proce year: the law to be so changed that appropriations for subsistence stores can be made availtions for subsistence stores can be made available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that provision be made for the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War. Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, that an additional appropriation for ammunition for

target-firing, which is recommended. Much larger appropriations than have heretofore been made should be made annually for the MANUACTURE OF ARMS.

An increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia. Steps should be taken to relieve the various States from the indebtedness for arms charged to them during the Rebellion. Sales of various arsenals, such as Rebellion. Sales of various arsenals, such as those at Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watertown, and Washington, are recommended. The Springfield Armory, the Frankfort Arsenal, and a few others, are recommended to be retained. The proceeds of those sold should be applied to the erection of one grand arrenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established. arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be estab-lished near New York. The proceeds of the sales-of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their

A powder depot and experimental grounds, for testing heavy ordnance, are estimated for. The revised statutes, which were enacted into a law at the last session of Congress, included much absolute legislation, which has been inconsiderately included, and attention is called thereto. Desertion should be considered felony, cognizable by courts of oriminal jurisdiction; the offenders should be arrested by Marshals and deputies, like other oriminals, but the jurisdiction should be concurrent with that of the military courts. Jurisdiction is recommended to be conferred on military persons charged with murconferred on military persons charged with mur der and other felonies.

conferred on military persons charged with murder and other felonies.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY is discouraged at present. A reduction of the number of men without a reduction of officers and posts is not economical.

A larger appropriation for the publication of official records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies, is desirable. This should become immediately available. The President should be authorized to drop from the rolls of the officers of the army those who intentionally and criminally duplicate their pay-accounts,—in other words, present accounts for the same month more than once and obtain payment thereon.

The provisions of the act of May, 1874, as to the extension of time during leave of absence in which full pay can be drawn should apply to all officers stationed in the Department of Texas. Calling attention to the names of those officers

falling attention to the names of those officers

who have been sent to the Senate for

who have been sent to the Senate for EREVET APPOINTMENT for service in the field in action with the Indians; the confirmation of those brevet appointments is recommended. The pay of Sergeants should be increased. An appropriation for a permanent military prison is recommended. Payment of soldiers by enecks is discouraged, and attention to the Paymaster-General's application for the appointment of additional Paymasters is invited.

Appropriations for walls and lodges at certain national cemsteries are recommended.

national cometeries are recommended.

The recommendation is made that the bill which passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the President to establish a regulation for the army, should be taken up and passed by the Senate. Boys should be enlisted as field-musicians, as formerly. When vacancies occur in the office of Regimental Quartermaster and Adjutant, no reappointment should be made to these positions, but the duties now performed by them should be performed by detailed officers.

The establishment of a Professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point is recommended. national cemeteries are recommended

recommended.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends the rearmament of the navy with breech-loading rified cannon, which can be done at a very small cost in view of the reduced number of ships and of guns required. The present types of foreign armed cruising ships carry 4½ and 6 inches of armor, and at present we have no guns except the 15-inch in the monitors, which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a 7 or 8 inch rifle for the 11-inch emooth bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage. The Chief of Ordnance says the recent experiment on the conversion of smooth bore to rifled cannon developed no unexpected results, and he does not deem it possible to convert a cast-iron smooth bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

of rifling. THE LAW DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The Attorney-General's annual report shows that there were judgment during the fiscal year in civil saits in favor of the United States of \$2,021,724; amount actually realized, \$867,192. Of the criminal cases, 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 966, were under the Enforcement acts. The total suits to which the United States were not a party is 19,194, of which 11,490 were terminated, the judgments being to the amount of \$10,508,624. The expenses of the Marshals, Commissioners, etc., for the year were \$2,669,730, or \$361,138 less

than the previous year. The amount awarded by the Court of Claims was \$2,418,804, against total claims of \$4,054,366.

The Attorney-General recommends that the United States District Courts be given suchority to issue subpoenss directing the attendance of witnesses before the Court of Claims, and that witheless before the court of claims, and that the latter be given power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that the heads of Departments be given authority for use in the Court of the Rebel records in possession of the Government; that the police force of the District of Columbia be increased; that all District-Attornave and Marshale be praid by select only fees. Columbia be increased; that all District-Attorneys and Marshais be paid by salary only, fees being abolished; that a Penitentiary be erected in the District of Columbia for the confinement of convicts, instead of that at Albany; that a uniform mode be provided for the selection of juriors for United States Courts, and the enactment of a law regulating the fees and coets of clerks, Marshals, and attorneys of United States Courts.

LOUIS'ANA MATTERS.

MORE TROUBLE PREDICTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—There are ru nois here to-night, which are credited by per ons well informed as to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, that another resort to force is contemplated by the McEneryites. The story is that in January they intend to seize the State

Government, impeach the leading State officers and overthrow the Kellogg supremacy. Judge Durell, by resigning, has, it seems cer tain, avoided a strong vote in favor of his impeachment. It is understood that the resignation will be accepted. His case would have soon been acted upon by the House Judiciary Committee, and, as the Committee stood, the presentation of a memorial of impeachment was assured.

[To the Associated Press,] Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Soveral members of the Brooks party in the Arkansas controversy arrived to-might for the purpose of presenting their case to Congress and urging a decision as to the validity of the new Constitution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A New Orleans dispatch says: "Judge Durell has forwarded his resignation to the President, and Walker Fearn is named as his successor."

The same dispatch says that Gov. Kellogg is quietly disposing of his property in that State.

CUSTOMS DUTIES. EFFECT OF THE RECENT BEVISION OF THE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- There is one particular feature concerning the alleged changes in the tariff titles of the revision. The changes which have thus far been claimed to exist uniformly increase the tariff over existing duties. This is especially true of large lines of cotton goods and of the high-priced brandies. To this there is one exception. Tinplate, it is estimated, is reduced 10 percentum d valorem. As to this article, the Chief of the Customs Division has ruled that as it was not the ntention of the revision to change the duties : the pre-existing rate, which is 10 percentum more, must be maintained. A suit is now pend-

more, must be maintained. A suit is now pending to test this question as to tin-plate.

THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
which have been held at the Treasury Department during the few last days between the customs officers and the leading special agents of the country, have developed the fact that the decrease in the customs receipts is in a great measure due to the very extensive system of smuggling which has been discovered on the Canadan border. The evidence shows that this system has been practiced for a series of months, and that by means of the defective glass scallocks, immense stocks of all kinds of goods have

been passed at Suspension Bridge without entry at the Custom-House or payment of duty.

DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS. BOARD OF HEALTH FINDS THEM UNHEALTHY Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, Dec. 3.—The Board of Health, in their annual report, say of the Government buildings here: "No more flagrant source of deteriorated health exists than the faulty structures in which the Government business is being transacted. Ornamental and attractive as the may be, to the curious lingerers in the metrope lis, in their interior architectural arrangement they are deficient in much that conduces to health and comfort. This remark applies especially to the Treasury Department and the Pension Bureau. Aside from the liability to fires in these two structures, and inevitable destruction thereby of the most valuable records dating from the foundation of the Government, and the consequent immense pecuniary as well as historic loss to the country, they are in many respects wholly unsuited for the purposes for which they are applied. In addition to overheated halls and apartments, there exists a deplorable absence of all suitable means of ventilation. lis, in their interior architectural arrangemen

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The attention of the Treasury Department was officially called to the alleged undervaluations in Chicago by the reports of General-Appraiser Meredith, who was detailed to investigate the subject, at the instigation of the New York houses. The difference of classification applies not only to twilled cot-This difference of valuation was not made to any one Chicago importing-house, as is stated in the dispatch to the Eastern newspapers, but to all houses importing the goods in question. THE PRESIDENT ON THE RECENT REPUBLICAN RE-

The Republican Congressmen who have arrived are far from agreement as to the causes of the Republican defeats. The President, in a ecent conversation in which the several cau which have been assigned for the defeat were discussed, is reported to have said: "I do not

discussed, is reported to have said: "I do not think it is worth while to insist upon a verdict as to the responsibility for the recent reverses. Would it not be a better policy to harmonize differences and to agree upon the best method of regaining lost ground?"

THE COLORED ELEMENT AND THE CIVIL-RIGHTS MILL.

The colored people intend to hold a convention here Dec. 8 for the purpose of attempting to secure the passage of the Civil-Rights bill. The colored leaders in this district have adopted a policy of proscription toward Republicans who are unwilling to vote for the bill with the school policy of proscription toward Republicans who are unwilling to vote for the bill with the school feature in it. During the entire campaign the names of the Republicans who voted against the bill were printed in a black list in the leading colored newspaper here, and an agent of the Colored Club visited several of the Congressional districts of the Republicans who voted against the bill and endeavored to devoted against the bill, and endeavored to de-feat them by working for the Democratic candi-dates. This is especially true of William Walter Phelps' district and of some districts in the

Newspaper stamps.

The applications for stamps for the prepayment of newspaper postage for the first month of the new year already aggregate \$500,000. The Post-Office officials, nowever, consider that this sum exceeds the probable monthly demand. The estimate of the annual revenue from this source is \$4,000,000. The Department does not expect that any considerable amount of the newspaper business will go to the express companies. The SECRET-SERVICE EGREAU.

paper business will go to the express companies.

The secret-service express.

There is no doubt that an attempt will be made
by the oppostion to entirely abolish the secretservice of the Treasury. The objections which
have hitherto been made against this service
cannot be fairly urged against the service, hence
its reorganization by Secretary Bristow. The
service is now used for the purposes for which
it was created, the detection and arrest of counterfeiters, and the results of the work since the
reorganization have been very favorable. Some
very dangerous counterfeits have been discovered, and some of the most noted counterfeiters
in the country arrested.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL
has been completed. The aggregate is about
the same as that of last year. The following are
the important items: For pay of the general
naval establishment and coast survey, 8,500 mm,
\$6,250,000; for contingent expenses of the Navy
Department, \$150,000; for the civil establishment of the navy yards, \$158,000; for the equip-

n the country arrested.

ment of the havy yards, \$105,000; for fred equipment of vessels, \$1,250,000; for reducing observations of the transit of Venus, \$2,000.

ASPIRES TO THE CLERKSHIP.

Charles A. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, so soon to become an ex-Congressman, is a candidate for the Clerkship of the coming Bourbon House of Poorsentitives.

Representatives.

Bepresentatives.

APPOINTMENT.
The President has appointed Chauncey B. Sabine Postmaster at Galveston, Texas.

THE CENTENIAL.
The Interior Department has received, through the Secretary of State, a telegram from the Spanish Government announcing that Spain has appointed a Board of Commissioners, with Castellar as its President to represent that country

appointed a Board of Commissioners, with Castellar as its President, to represent that country at our Centennial Exposition.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims reassembled to-day. All present except Ryerson, detained at home by illness. A large number of attorneys were pressut. The calendar was called to ascertain the condition of each case, and several demurrers will be argued to-morrow. No case is yet ready to be tried on testimony. Several new rules were proposed by counsel affecting the sufficiency of evidence, and are now open for argument. Another point to be determined is, whether a British subject serving as seaman on board a captured vessel is entitled to indemnity.

oard a captured vessel is entitled to indemnity

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. The Grand Encampment at New Or

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The presence of Knights Templar from all portions of the country at the Grand Encampment, now in session here, gives the city a holiday appearance. All places of interest in and around the city, such as the city park, the race-course, cemeteries, and shell-roads, are crowded with the distinguished strangers by day, and at night the theatres, open-house, and the different halls where enter-tainments are given in their honor, are filled to overflowing. The St. Charles Hotel accommotainments are given in their honor, are fined to overflowing. The St. Charles Hotel accommodates 1,800 guests, and the other notels, nearly as great a number. Private houses have been thrown open for their entertainment, while many remain on their excursion-boats in the river. To day the Knights participated in a grand excursion to the sugar plantations on the lower coast below the city, where sugar-grinding is in progress. Balls are held each night in Masonic, Odd-Fellows', Exposition, and Grunewald's Halls by the different local Commanderies in honor of their guests. The halls are magnificently decorated inside and out. The business of the Grand Encampment to-day included hearing reports of Committees, routine business, and the election of officers for the ensuing three years. The following are the officers chosen: Sir James Herron Hopkins, Pittsburg, Grand Master; Sir Vincent Lombard Hurlbut, Chicago, Deputy Grand Master; Sir Walter L. Bragg, Montgomery, Ala., Grand Generalissimo; Sir Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore, Grand Captain-General; Sir Benton H. Langley, Winona, Minn., Grand Senior Warden; Sir Charles Raukin Woodruff, Louisville, Grand Junior Warden. To-morrow and to-morrow witch with close the accretices. Charles Raukin Woodruff, Louisville, Grand Junior Warden. To-morrow and to-morrow night will close the exercises. A grand parade will occur to-morrow through the principal streets of the city, and a prize has been offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club of a splendid silverservice to the best appearing and drilled commandery. The gentlemen who have been chosen and consented to act as judges are Gens. W. N. Emery, P. T. Beauregard, Randall L. Gibson, J. B. Bood, and Col. DeLancy Floyd Jones. The weather has been fine.

The remaining grand officers will be selected to-morrow, when the officers elected will be installed.

stalled.

The Hon. James H. Hopkins, who was to-day elected Grand Master of the Grand Encampments of the United States, is member of Congress-elect from the Pittsburg district.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western managers have contracted with the Indianapolis Rolling-Mills for several tons of new iron for

FOREIGN.

President MacMahon's Message to the French Assembly.

He Insists upon the Passage of the Constitutional Bills.

He Will Not Decline His Share of the Responsibility.

ernment Be Wanting.

Nor Shall the Intervention of His Gov-

Peace in the Argentine States-Dockray Pardoned.

FRANCE. PRESIDENT M'MAHON'S MESSAGE. Paris, Dec. 3.—The message of President Mac-Mahon was delivered to the Assembly this afternoon. The President says order has been main ained throughhout the country. The relations with foreign Governments are on an excellent footing. France has shown a firm determina tion to respect treaties, and has gained the increased confidence of her neighbors. No foreign power now doubts her desire to maintain pacific relations with all nations. The inancial position of the country has sensibly

financial position of the country has sensibly improved. At home, thanks to a good barvest, agricultural production has reached an unprecedented figure. The export trade has never been so considerable as during the last four months. Everything now favors the expectation that these most satisfactory results will be at least equaled in 1876. The President insists strongly on the necessity of definite legislation with regard to THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS, and continues as follows:

"Incessantly agitated by a propagation of the most pernicious doctrines, the country asks you to guarantee, by measures of wise foresight, the regular action of the public powers during the

to guarantee, by measures of wise foresight, the regular action of the public powers during the period of stability which you promised Franch. You will shortly examine these grave questions, and an understanding, I hope, will be arrived at. I shall not decline any share of the responsibility, nor will the intervention of my Government be wanting. I wish to state how I understand my duties toward the Assembly and the country. I did not accept power to serve the Aspirations of ANY PARTY. I only pursue the work of social defense and national restoration. It is my ardent desire to have the support and good will of those whose personal preferences bow before the present necessities of the sacred cause of country. I claim their support in the before the present necessities of the sarred cause of country. I claim their support in the name of France, whose welfare and greatness I have alone in view. Nothing will discourage me in the accomplishment of the task. It is my duty not to desert the post in which you have placed me, but occupy it up to the last day, with unshaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law."

Shaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law."
CONFUSION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, France, Dec 3.—The Radical Republican journsi, La Publique Francaise, says that the greatest confusion exists among the various parties in the Assembly, both the Right and the Left, and considers a dissolution imminent. La France believes that the idea of the removal of the Assembly by successive partial elections is gaining ground, and adds that a motion to that effect will shortly be introduced in the Chamber.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE PROPOSED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Capt George S. Nares, now n command of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the expedition to e fitted out by Great Britain for exploration in

the Arctic regions.

THE CABLE EXPEDITION. London, Dec. 3.—The steamer Viking spoke the Direct Cable Company's steamers Farraday and Ambassador on the 26th ult., in latitude 49 degrees north, longitude 44 degree

About 365 of the passengers of the steamship Abbottsford, who left that vessel for Liverpool before it was discovered she had small-pox on board, embarked on the steamer Illinois for Philadelphia, but their final medical examination proving unsatisfactory, they were again landed, and are now located temporarily in the Liverpool work-house. The Illinois will proceed without

work-house. The Illinois will proceed without steerage passengers.

NYERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Queen Victoria gave audience at Windsor Castle to-day to a deputation of citizens of France, who presented Her Majesty four volumes of addresses, thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war. The Queen replied that the recognition of such services could not fail to increase the friendly and cordial feeling between the two nations. tween the two nations.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL SERBANO TAKES THE FIELD, MADRID, Dec. 3.—Marshal Serrano will leave his city on Saturday next for the North, where he goes for the purpose of directing military operations. In the selection of his staff, paricular pains were taken that none should be placed on it who is suspected of being a supporter of Prince Alfonzo, the son, of ex-Queen

The Carlist leaders, Velarco and Cucula, have unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Province of Murcia with their bands. DOCKRAY PARDONED.

NEW YORK. Dec. 3.—Cable dispatches report that Frederick A. Dockray has been pardoned by

the Spanish Government.
Senor Castellar has been appointed a Commis-

Senor Castellar has been appointed a Commissioner to represent Spain at the American Centennial.

A telegram from Carlist sources says Gen.
Despujols, commanding a large body of Government troops in Valencia, has been totally defeated by the Carlists, and obliged to retreat to Morella, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded,

CERMANY. THE YON ARNIM TRIAL POSTPONED. London, Dec. 3.—The Hamburger Borsenhalle says the trial of Count Von Arnim is indefinitely

postponed.

A SWINDLING EMIGRATION SCHEME. A SWINDLING EMIGRATION SCHEME.

BEELIN, Dec. 3.—The Prussian Government has issued a circular to the provincial authorities instructing them to most urgently caution the people against the false representation of the Brazilian emigration agents, and stating that emigrants who went out under their representations continue to return to Germany in the most abject condition. most abject condition.

> SOUTH AMERICA. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Bahia, Brazil, Dec. 2.—Intelligence has bee eceived here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and Gen Mitre who, with his officers and soldiers, have UBUGUAY.

It is reported that a serious revolution has broken out in the Republic of Uruguay. JAMAICA. THE RECENT STORM. NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- A Kingston (Jamaica)

letter puts the damage to that island, by the ty-

phoon of Nov. 1, at \$350,000. AFRICA.

A REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Cairo deny the truth of the report that the port of Berbera, on the African coast, was blockaded by Egyptian

nen-of-war.

ORDERED TO QUIT.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—M. Vermesch, formerly editor of the Pere Duchesse, the official journal

NUMBER 104.

of the Paris Commune, has been ordered to quit

ITALY. THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL. London, Dec. 4-5 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome announces that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed a resolution granting an annuity to Garibaldi.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR AT HOME St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.-The Czar has arrived in this city. He was present to-day at the opening of the new quay, and was received with

great enthusiasm by the populace

CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Grand Combination Love-Feast of All Presbyterian

They Call It a Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Churches.

Report of the Committee Which Is Arranging the Affair.

Other Religious Matters.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. New York, Dec. 3.—A large public meeting was held this evening in the Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, for the purpose of hearing the report of the proceedngs of the Conference Committees of the various Presbyterian churches in the United States and Causda with regard to the movement in

progress to bring into confederation all churches in the world holding to the Presbyterian form of The Rev. Dr. John Hall presided, and opened the meeting with a few preparatory remarks. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, who made a brief address on the

He then introduced the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, of Princeton, who made a brief address on the great benefits which would be derived from this union of churches, which would not be an organic one, but solely for the good of the Church. Dr. McCosh then read

THE RESOLUTIONS.

which were adopted, declaring that it was advisable, in the opinion of the churches represented, to form a confederation; that while furnishing to the Presbyterian churches a means of entering into closer fellowship, it is not meant to separate them in any way from other churches. It did not mean to form or adopt a new conference of faith, but will require any church proposing to join it to submit its creed, and will admit only the churches whose creeds are in uniformity with the reformed churches. It will not interfere with the internal order and discipline of any church. It shall hold, from time to time, a General Convention, composed of all churches constituting the confederation; that the representatives of this Council shall consist of an equal number of ministers and Elders; the General Council shall take up any such subjects as have been submitted to the Church by her great head. Decisions come to by the General Council shall be laid before the several churches for their consideration. It will labor: to promote the unity and harmony of the churches, and rejoice in supporting the weak and struggling churches, and will defond those in a Ay country who are persecuted for conscience as Ay country who are persecuted for conscience as Ire; will secure for the churches freedom of government and action; will make every effort to preserve the Sabbath as a divine institution, and will make efforts to meet the prevailing forms of infidelity all over the world. It will seek to combine the Protestant churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism. In order to organize, a Federal Council shall be appointed to correspond with the Committees of and inroads of Romanism. In order to organize, a Federal Council shall be appointed to correspond with the Committees of the British churches throughout the world, holding by the Presbyterian system. The Council in correspondence with the Committees of the British churches shall call a preparatory meeting of the churches joining in the confederation, to be held in London in the year 1875. The preparatory meeting is expected to agree upon and circulate a constitution of confederation, to be laid before a General Council of the federal churches to be held, if possible, in the year 1876, and that this preparatory meeting shall agree upon a provisional plan of representation—that is, upon the number of deputies to be sent by each church to the first General Council.

ADDRESSES IN FAVOR OF THIS MOYEMENT and the advantages which would result from it were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Pitteburg; the Rev. Dr. Pettus, the Rev. Dr.-Adams, of New York; and the Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Stratford, Can.

Stratford, Can. MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—At the Methodist Conference to-day, a resolution was adopted declar-ing the necessity of examining into the charges against the kleptomaniac Craig. This clergy-man stole books while on a visit here, was jailed, and admitted that he had been in the habit of stealing books. Influence was brought to bear to induce the presecutors not to appear. He was allowed to go back to his congregation at Ripon, to be by them welcomed as a sort of Prodigal Son. The Conference does not take so light a view of his offense, and he will undoubt-

edly be tried.

The Conference also affirmed the doctrine of the Church that ministers shall not marry parties divorced for other than Scriptural reasons. A DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Presbytery of Springfield has been in session here several dave, to decide a difficulty in the Second Portnguese Church. Some three years ago the pastor, the Rev. P. Piers, offended a large part of his flock by marrying a young lady outside the church, although previously engaged to another in the church, and they seceded and set up an independent church. The Presbytery then dissoived the pastoral relation, but Mr. Piers continued to act, and appealed the case to the Synod, which decided that he should leave, and then by general assent remanded it back to the Presbytery. That body now reaffirms the original action, and enjoins Mr. Piers to cease from ministrations. It also requires Mr. Lemington, who has acted as pastor for the disaffected element, to cease, and provides for a supply for the congregation, which it hopes will now be reunited. This case has created intense feeling among the Portuguese, of whom there is a large colony here.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL ANNIVERSARY. REFORMED EPISCOPAL ANNIVERSARY.
New York, Dec. 3.—The anniversary of the Reformed Episcopal Church was celebrated last night in the churches. The Rev. Dr. Sabine, of New York, and the Rev. William H. Reed, of Brooklyn, led the exercises. In Brooklyn the celebration was participated in by H. B. Turner, Secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Church, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, and the Rev. Mason Gallagher.

THE TENNESSEE EPIDEMIC ARATING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The black flux which has been raging in Alexandria, DeKalb County, for two weeks past, is abating. Only five new cases are reported. Physicians there say the disease is different from any they have ever treated. Some assert that the disease was caused by drinking the water of the public wells, supposed to contain decaying matter.

Articles of association of the Kendallvile Harness-Oil Company have been filed with the Searctary of State of Indians, the capital stock being \$22,000. Thomas L. Graves heads the Directorship.

CHEAP TALK.

Richmond Convention Is Very Prodigal of Words,

It Is Doing More Harm than Good to Cheap Transportation.

Wholesale Approval of the Windom Committee's Report.

Tom Scott's Southern Pacific Scheme Put Out of Doors.

Opposed to All of Which, Is a Good Letter from Mr. Gooding.

Commercial Necessity of Completing the Illinois River Improvement.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Two notable results bave been achieved by the Transportation Concention to-day. The first was the adoption of the report of the Committee on Reports, of which ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter is Chairman. which was formally received last night. It was adopted without debate, in a thin Convention, and the fact was not known generally for hours. Men of the Northwest were not a little indigpant at this unceremonious work. Mr. Dore, of Chicago, made a very vigorous and earnes test against this snap-judgment kind treatment of great issues, and then the Virginian orators ably discussed the matter all out of order. The gist of the report is that the magnificent conclusions of the Select Senate Committee on Iulaud Transporta-tion are all expressly adopted as expressing the views of this Convention. It is admitted that to carry out these views will involve an expendi-

Ohio, are \$50,000,000. It was this which carried the report through with a rush. RICHMOND HAS CAPTURED THE CONVENTION. When the matter was again brought up, in the side debate to which I have referred, Gen. Imoden, of this city, expressly admitted, in reply to a categorical inquisition from Mr. Potter, of Iows, that if he was in Congress he would vote for \$200,000,000 for the improvement recommended in the Windom report, and now indorsed by this Convention. This brought down the louse, crammed with Richmond men and

ture of at least \$200,000,000. The avowed esti-

mates for the enlargement of the James River & Kanawha Canal, and its extension to the

afterward Mr. Stevens, a wealthy merchart of this city, made even more emphatic expressions of the same character, which were riously cheered.

Dore and Mr. Potter had a strong backing

in the Convention, but all was swept away by the flood of Southern enthusiasm, to the regret of the cool heads of the Association, and I may add the most sagacious friends of cheap transportation. They do not doubt the patriotic motives of the men who have here succeeded in this matter, but they believe the independent of the exr, but they believe the indorsement of the exravagant schemes of internal improvement has

TOSTFONED TRANSPORTATION REFORM, and done the cause harm.

The second result accomplished by the Convention was of a better nature. It was a tremendous defeat of Tom Scott. Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, yesterday introduced a resolution very strongly indorsing a soversament substitution of the second policy of the second to the second

He advocated it as a national route, with the denial guish. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, a majority of whom recommended its adoption by the Convention; but Col. Bridges, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee; Col. Little, of Iowa; Mr. Prait, of Ohio, and one or two or more, made a mino ity report e or two or more, made a mino ity report ainst it, and it was finally defeated by a vote of ore than two to one. L. D. Ingersoff, of Illinois, spece following this brought on a figree debate, by all odds the most earnest of the Convention up to that time. The minority were sustained by Potter, Pore, and others, while Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, spoke strongly for the resolution. The debate was long, and decided by a vote by delegations, the first of the kind yet had, in the course of the debate and side-talks in Tourentian Mr. Lagerroll made. Convention, Mr. Ingersoll made

Convention, Mr. Ingersoil made

south RICH DEVELOPMENTS

touching the Credit Mobilier of the Southern
Pacific. He said that some years ago a syndicate, or construction company, was formed, parties subscribing to the stock in various sums

rom \$10,000 to \$100,000. These not in the
Directorship were required to pay no, and not a
few were ruined in paying up. The Directors
proposed to go through on their netes. This littile scheme was blasted by the panic of 1873, and
Scott went to protest. Tom Scott, Edgar Thomson, Ben Builer, and other prominent politicians,
were charged by Ingersoil with being in
this Southern Pacific Credit Mobiler, and Scott
west headlong out of the Convention. I believe that Scott's emissaries were there as movsers of the resolution. Had it been adopted, it
would have been powerfully used in behalf of
the cristing scheme of Scott for a big subsigy,
its defeat is a resultar Dick Swivelier staggerer at

the defeat is a re-that Dick switcher staggerer at the Southern Facilic subsidy.

The subject of ocean transportation was up today for the first time, but elicited no prolonged discussion. Mr. Dore introduced a very sensible resolution in behalf of the resurrection of American abhuming

bla resolution in behalf of the resurrection of American shipping.

THE EVENING SESSION.

of the Convention was enlivened by a fine debate on Mr. Fotter's resolution in behalf of the Hennepin Caual. Huster, of Vi ginka, nale an argument on the constitutional question involved in the scheme of internal improvement recommended by the Convention. He, in reality, smashed those recommendations which he had himself reported. He expressly stated that the General Government could not build a railroad from Chicago to New York, for instance. Ingersoll, of your State, roplied, and when he asked Hunter what was the difference in the Constitution between a line of transportation through different States by rail and water, he could not reply. Mr. Dore, of Chicago, followed by reading a paper comparing the difference between transportation by water and by rail, which was much the best essay yet contributed to the Convention. It had much to no with making Chicago.

contributed to the Convention. It had much to so with making Chicago
THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.
which was carried with a vim. Mr. Utley, of Illinois, President of the Canel Roard, was specially invited to address the Convention. He spoke at length in advocacy of the extension of our canal system, and his remarks were well received by the Convention. Illinois has hims far taken a prominent part in the Convention and to-day and to-night the delegates your State greatly added to their standing here. Had they been less modest the disastrous result of she morning might have been prevented.

Mr. Hill, of New York wash

and, in appreciation of the evident feeling of the Convention in the interest of railroads, Mr. Hill did not think the canal would kill off our 70,000 miles of railroad during this century, especially in the winter time. Railroads competent.

RAIL AND WATER PROSECTS.

RAIL AND WATER PROSECTS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. S.—In the Cheap Transportation Convention to-day a bill prepared by Geo. Duff Green, of Georgia, providing for the inauguration of a scheme of internal improvements to be sustained by a system of banking connected therewith, was presented and referred.

as to the construction of a double-track frunk railway by the Government to secure competition in the transportation of freights.

Gen Frobel, of Georgia, presented a resolution looking to the establishment and mainto-

States of the Union, and to revive the commerce of the nation. THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS
presented their report, based upon a resolution
of Col. Joinson, of North Carolina, in which
they declare in favor of, asking Government sid
in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad and of the great water lines, such aid to
convey the right of the Government to control
the rates of transportation over such lines, with
a proviso that the Government guarantees asked
shall be so guarded as to protect the National
Treasury from loss. Treasury from loss.

Four members of the Committee presented

Four members of the Committee presented protest against the adoption of the report, and against asking Government aid in the construction of railroads. The report and protest brought prominently before the Convention one of the most important questions connected with the construct of the Association, that of Govern. brought prominently before the Convention one of the most important questions connected with the session of the Association, that of Government subsidies to railroads and other lines of transportation. Pending the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, the question of Government subsidies was discussed at length, the vote seeming to be largely in favor of the motion.

Col. Johnson, by permission of the Convention, withdrew his resolution. ion, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Potter, of Towa, offered as a substitute for he resolution of the Committee in favor of four rear water-routes, a proposition recomm

great water-routes, a proposition recommending the immediate construction by Congress of the Rock Island & Hennepm Canal. The substitute was debated the whole afternoon and at the night session. The opponents of the substitute expressed themselves in favor of that canal, but were opposed to substituting it for the four great routes recommended by the Senate Committee. Advocates of the subby the Separe Committee. Advocates of the sub-stitute insisted that Congress would not do everything wanted, and this was the most prac-ticable. Without a vote the Convention ad-journed till to-morrow. Chicago was unanimously selected for the

next annual meeting. ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL. LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM GOODING

LOCKPORT, Ill., Nov. 25, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: I have waited patiently to see if others would not make an effort to draw public attenion to the subject of

CHEAP WATER-COMMUNICATION from Chicago to tide-water, East and South, by the way of the Lakes and of the Mississippi. and give their views in regard to the kind or kinds of communication required; also, suggestions bearing upon the question of ways and neans to accomplish the object. I have wished others to do this, who have the power to influence public opinion; for I have already said and written so much upon these questions, which I have deemed of vital interest to the whole Northwest, that it will not be strange if what I may now say shall be totally disregarded. But I shall, nevertheless, risk being considered tiresome, and

again have my say, if you will give me space. The Chicago papers all seem to appreciate the aportance of securing cheap transportation to he markets of the world, but have not hitherto been sufficiently explicit in regard to the plan or plans to effect this object, and success cannot be expected until there shall be a combined effort, through a wide extent of country, in favor of some particular policy. The trouble now is, that he simultaneous construction of

TOO MANY WORKS is advocated,-many of them of doubtful expediency. It is very natural for persons t favor most what they think would most benefit their particular localities, and those who have taken no pains to investigate for themselves are very likely to entertain vague and false notions the feasibility, cost, and value to the country at large, of the various improvements which have been, from time to time, suggested. It i nite obvious that the cost of construction of all these improvements-amounting, as the ould, to hundreds of millions, and many of which would never yield a revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of repairs-would be entirely beyond the present available resources of the ountry. Many of these suggested improveents have never been surveyed and estimated by practical engineers with even pretended ac esswork. And who ever knew such guesses o be less than the absolute cost? They

quadruple the supposed cost, whilst their utility falls far short of public expectation. In some of the projected lines of water-com nunication, it is exceedingly doubtful whether an adequate supply of water could be provided to make them permanently useful, if other obsta

make their permanently district, it other obsa-cles to their construction could be overcome and this is, of course, of the first importance. No COMMENCEMENT SHOULD BE MADE until the minimum supply of water can be deter mined; and this can only be done satisfactorily in seasons of severe drought. The mistake is very likely to be made of underrating the supply necessary, and overrating that which can be obtained, or obtained at a rational cost. Errors e so often been committed in this regard by have so often been committed in this regard by engineers of high reputation, that common pru-dence demands the closest scrutiny in future. It has already been demonstrated that small and long canais, poorly constructed, and with a large amount of lockage, especially when the

a large extent of intural navigation or that requiring comparatively little improvement, their construction would be warranted, even at great cost. Amongst those of this class are the Welland and St. Layrence Canalas, the St. Mary's, the Lionieville & Portland, the Des Moines Rapids (in course of construction), and tast, but not least, the Illinois & Mishigan Canal. This is of greater length and less capacity at present than either of the others named; but I wish to call particular attention to the than either of the others named; but I wish to call particular attention to the importance of diminishing its length by substituting improved river navigation, and increasing its capacity; and especially to The combination Nicessery of completing the Thinois River improvement below Lakalic, at the very carliest day practically to the very carriest day practically to the completing the very carriest day practically the carries in the very carriest day practically the carries in the very carriest day practically the carries in the very carriest and the carriest of the carries of the very carriest or the carries of t

below Lassie: at the very earnest day prachea-ble, keeping in view economy of construction. I may have something to say hereafter in regard to various internal improvements to cheapen transportation between Chicago and tide-water East; but, for the present, I will only consider those upon which our State Legislature and our delegation in Congress will be called upon to act, which are within that limits of the State of this shiel are within the limits of the State of Illi-

1,200 tons burden, within a very few years, with 1,300 tons barden, within a very few years, without any especial effort on her part; and also far i engineers, of as great or greater tomage, to the cult of Meance.—out this will require persistent and concentrated effort. To accomplish these objects, the character of the works required, in the main, has been practically demonstrated, and their cost may be estimated with considerable accuracy. So far as the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Illinois River, are concerned no further of the Illinois River, are concerned, no further surveys and estimates are required until the work is to be placed under contract. Former es-timates have been made with considerable care, and

and

WILL NOT DIFFER WIDELY
from the absolute cost of construction,—if no
allowance for skadings be demanded.

I had written thus far, when I took up this
morning's Tribuye, and read the article under
the head of "l'linois & Michigan Canal." I am
very glad to see the suggestions made, and they
strike me most favorably. I wish, however, to
modify some of the facts stated, and make further suggestions.

the suggestions.

The article states that, "Unfortunately, the plan of the deep cut and a wide casal was abandoned," etc. The acep cut was abandoned, but the width of the caual was not contracted from he plan adopted when the canal was commenced

in 1836.

It is stated that, "In 1834, when this canal was designed, the river was a full stream, navigable at all times far above Lasalle." The canal was designed long before 1834, for the grant for the right of way, and 90 feet on each side, was made by Congress in 1822. At that time, and until within a few years past, the Illinois River was much better than it is now (where an improved), but never was navigable, except in high floods, above the rapids at "Starved Rock," some 5 or 6 miles above LaSalle.

The river can,

some 5 or 6 miles above LaSafle.

The river can,
AND SHOULD,
be improved to the head of Lake Joliet, an expansion of the liver Desphanes, a short distance below the City of Joliet. This would shorten the canal proper to less than 40 miles, instead of 45 miles as stated.

The foundation of all the locks and desired the canal control of the locks and desired the locks are desired to the locks Instead of 45 miles as stated.

The foundation of all the locks and dams above LaSalie (there would be but one lock and dam between LaSalie and Ottawa) would be upon rock, and, of course, very much less expensive than those below LaSalie. The most of the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the manufacture of the same dams and the representation.

A boy 13 years old, named Hotchkiss, at Burban those below LaSalie. The most of the manufacture representation while out hunting on Wednesday.

terials, also, required in their construction, would be much cheaper.

In the joint report made by Gen. J. H. Wilson and myself in 1867 (and published soon after in The Tribune), we recommended the enlargement of the capal to 160 feet in width, and a depth of water for the canal and river of 7 feet.

We were instructed to make our surveys and estimates with reference to a work. We were instructed to make our surveys and estimates with reference to a work or improvement adequate to "naval, military, and commercial purposes": and we thought then, and I think still, that the capacity is not too great for such purposes, and for the great national throughfare between the Lakes and the Gulf of Maxico. This would make an improvement Mexico. This would make an improvement fully equal for navigation to the Mississippi River itself from St. Louis to its mouth, and for which national aid from Congress would be affect Mote READILY SECTION THAN FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

below, the width suggested in your article which I have just read, of 120 to 140 feet, might be deemed ample for simply commercial purposes; but, after a full consideration of the whole matter, I think that it will generally be admitted that the width of 160 feet is not too creek. Some reasons are given for this in the admitted that the width of 160 feet is not too great. Some reasons are given for this in the report to which I have alluded; but an unanswerable argument, so far as the interests of your city are involved, is the necessity of more ample distinguished, but he necessity for a greater dilution of the filthy waters discharged here; for they "smell to Heaven," or at least as high and as far as such vile odors were ever known to extend, I had no idea, until we had an olfaclory demonstration of the fact, what a flood of pure lake water Chicago was capable of thoroughly scenting. Without an entergement of the canal before very long, the odors have will have a correctly given the present condition of the Illinois River improvement below LaSalle,

of the Illinois River improvement below LaSalle, and I am glad to see that you call public attenand I am glad to see that you call public atten-tion to the importance of completing this work in the shortest time possible. To do this, the three remaining locks and dams below the one in progress at Copperas Creek should be com-menced, and the work upon them prosecuted simultaneously. Our State Legislature, at irs coming session, should make an appropriation coming session, should make an appropriation for this parpose, and authorize contracts to be made next spring for their construction. It is doubtful whether any measure of equal importance to the whole State will be presented for the action of that august body; and, if the necessary amount cannot be derived from the sources in factorial in rout articles, which first tax for indicated in your article, a half-mill State tax for the next three years would be more than suffi-cient to complete the work; and, until it be

completed, the State cannot derive
THE FULL ADVANTAGES
of the expenditures already made. The effect of
the tax would be to directly promote cheap
transportation; and, whilst it would be scarcely felt by those whom it would most benefit, the taxable property of the State would be largely

In this connection, let me say that, whilst the llinois River improvement is in charge of the bresent Chief Engineer, D. C. Jenne, the people of the State have a guarantee, in his great experience, good judgment, and strict integrity, that all the funds appropriated for construction will be judiciously expended; and he can just as well take charge of the construction of all the locks and dams from Copperas Creek down, as a

The whole country is now agitated on the sub-The waste country is now agrated on the subject of cheap transfortation, and it would seem to be the time for practical action to secure it if ever. If the times seem hard, and we are really extering upon an era of low prices,—which is not improbable,—there is the greater cessity for so constructing THIS GENAT NATIONAL THOROUGHFARE.

this care the whole Mississippi Valley is directly interested, as to make the cheapest transportation possible. To effect this, when the improvement shall have been completed in the most perfect manner, no more toils should be charged nan just sufficient to defray the expenses of

than just summent to derray the expenses of superintendence and repairs.

If the delegations in Congress from the States directly interested in the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the improvement of the Illinois River, and the indispensable improvements that the Alla Michigan Paragraphics. provement of the Mississippi River, especially at r near its mouth, with, perhaps, some other Vestern improvements, would combine their rn improvements, would combine their th, they could, doubtless, accomplish the

geet desired. I find that I have already written a much lon er letter than I intended when I commenced, and will stop. Truly yours, Wm. Gooding.

ALMOST SATISFIED.

Report of the Committee that Visited Chicago to the Antional Board of

Underwriters.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- The Special Committee o e National Board of Underwriters, which visted Chicago, have made their report. The document begins by acknowledging in warm terms the courtesy and facilities afforded them by the Mayor, Board of Public Works, Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, and the Citizens Association of the city, The careful examination given by the Committee to the much attention has been given to the subject both by the authorities and citizens. The Board of Public Works had shown commendable zea in carrying ou to the full extent of their ability cessfully compete with well-constructed and properly-conducted railroads connecting the same points. With the light before us, we may, however, say with confidence, that, where short canals, of large capacity, can be made to connect a large extent of intural navigation or that rescribe inprovements in this direction. No suffi-cient protection existed, however, against hydrants freezing during the long winter months. Referring to the Fire Department, the Committee agrees with Gen. Shaler in thinking the southern or business district of the city terribly southern or business district of the city terriby exposed, and heartily concur in his recommendation for reform. They say another series of recommendations will be made for the western dryision of the city the present week. They conclude that, if all these suggestions be carried out, it will give the Department a reasonable chance of protecting the city. The want of proper equipment of the apparatus, and especially of hook-and-ladder tracks, impressed the Committee that visited the stations. The plea, want of funds, might be accepted for the failure to put Gen. Shaler's recommendations in practice, but attention to the discipline and morals of the force can be effected at once. They await with much interest action in regard to these suggestions. It was a great unistate not to keep duplicates of the parts of steamers. There should not be less than forty steamers and eighteen trucks to length the Department to cope efficiently with the in the business and wooden localities. With new wires and the Committee would not be the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contractions of the contractions of the contractions of the parts of the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of the contractions of the parts of the contraction partment to cope efficiently with tre in the busi-ness and wooden localities. With new wires hid, the Committee would not heshate to com-mend the system of fire-telegraph. The new building laws have caused a marked improve-ment. A hopeful sign was the increased use of iron shutters on buildings. In closing, they ad-vert to the very great zeal and intelligence shown by the Citizens' Association in its work.

BOSTON.

Opening of the Globe Theatres-Ticket

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Dec. 2.—This opening of the Globe Theatre this evening was hardly attended with as complete success as might have been wished, owing to miscalculations of the ticket-speculators and a foolish rumor that had gained curren-oy that the theatre was not safe. The balcony vas supported by iron rods running from the inner ends of its rafters to the walls of the building, each of strength sufficient to uphold the whole balcony with every seat occupied. Neverwhole balcony with every seat occupied. Aeverthelese, it was possible to make it vibrate easily by jumping on any part of it when the rest was vacant. Thinking the vibration would cause some alarm, the License Committee of the Aldermen suggested the insertion of supporting posts, to which Mr. Cheney promptly consented. The insurance risks on the theatre were, after some changes in the boiler-room had been made, written to-day, the Board to fix the rate next week. The speculators eagerly offered on the sidewalk, before the cartain rose, reserved seats in the balcony and orchestra circle at half the regular price. The theatre even then had fifty to seventy-five vacant seats, although the box-office was not the lover thereby. The authence was good, but hardly of that representative character which might have been expected. The theatre looked very fine, indeed. The arrangements for lighting and ventilation were perfect, and its acoustic properties all that could be desired. The play, M. Alphonse, represented by Mr. Daly's company, from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, of New York, was received with a divided opinion, many being uncertain what judgment to pass upon it. Miss Davenport and Mr. Haidenberg were received like old acquaintances, but the hit of the evening was made by little Bijon Heron. Mr. Cheney made a graceful his best endeavors to maintain the reputation which the Globe had earned already.

A boy 13 years old, named Hotchkiss, at Burbank, D. T., accidentally shot and inscantly thelese, it was possible to make it vibrate easily

BAD BLOOD.

It Tells in the Persons Mentioned Below.

Driving Some of Them to Murder and Others to Steal.

Lynching of Three Negroes by Masked Men in Kentucky.

Recent Murder of White Men in the Cherokee Capital.

Advices by Mail.

THE DAILY CALENDAR OF CRIME.

MILWAUKEE'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3 .- Edward Ehlers, County Treasurer, has not been to his office for two days, and inquiries at his home and saloon fail to elicit his whereabouts. His family have not seen him since last night. The latest trace of him was found at a brewery on the plank road. where he drank peer, ate bread and cheese, and chatted cheerfully. Some say he has committed suicide, owing to his having been very despondent for the past few days, and others that he has secured a good round sum and made off. His friends say he may turn up at any moment. The fact that he was embarrassed was known somedays before the election, but the papers supported the secure of his friends. It pressed it at the entreaties of his friends. It has transpired that the sum of \$3,500, taxes paid Ehlers in October by Sheriff McDonald, was only entered by Ehlers on his books last Monday. The reason, his election-expenses were so heav. He lost the primaries and took a leading part i He lost the primaries and took a leading part in getting up the sorehend Independent ticket. He spent heavily in healing differences and making up a strong ticket, with himself as Treasurer. At the ratification meeting the ticket was ratified except him and one other. This drove him wild, and he actually got up a third ticket at great cost and trouble the next night. His defeat was frightful. The way he took his defeat was frightful. The way he took his defeat was frightful. deteat was frightful. The way he took his defeat convioced one of his sureties that he was in difficulty, but it was ascertained that he owel the county then only \$7,000, and, being thought well able to pay that, he was let alone. His stock is now said to be worth far less than originally estimated.

RECENT MURDERS AT TABLEQUAR, I. T. VINITA, I. T., Dec. S.—Information is received here that the recent murder and riot at Tablequar, the Capital of the Cheroace Nation, was a wanton and cruel murder on the part of two members of the mounted guard detailed by Chief Wm. Ross. It seems that two of the guard got drumk and went down the street shooting off pistols and declaring that they wanted to kill a Downing man. The first one came to was a man working in a stable. They killed him and joined their comrades, and formed in line near the Post-Office. The Downing party formed further down the street. More than 100 shots were fired, and two of the combatants were severely wounded and several slightly. The minderers were protected in the Post-Office on Sunday for several hours, and no efforts were made to have them arrested. They finally escaped the country. The whole riot grew out of the intense bitter feeling between the two parties, known now as the Ross and Downing parties. The excitement was it. RECENT MURDERS AT TAHLEQUAH, I. T. etween the two parties, known now as the R and Downing parties. The excitement was in-tense, and scrious difficulty is liable to break out at any time. Maj. Ingalis was called on to intense, and serious dimently is used to break out at any time. Maj. Ingalis was called on to in vestigate the matter. His recommendation were not approved by the Chief, and he lef Tablequah much disappointed with things in the Indian Territory.

THE MARSHALL (MICH.) SEDUCTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BATHE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 3.—The proceed
tion in the Clark seduction case closed their eas to-day. Yesterday the examination of the girl, Alice Morry, was concluded, and her mother, grandfather, and a young man named Shepard testified to a promise of marriage by Clark, and assertions by him of the accomplishment of his design, A number of letters were read which Clark had written to various, narthes, implying Clark had written to various parties, implying the same. To-day the defense introlark had witten to the defense introtuced evidence to show the previous
good character of Clark, and to prove
a conspiracy to get the girl married;
failing in that, to extort money. Mrs. Clark,
mother of defendant, testified that the estate eft by her husband amounted to \$356,000. The statement of Walter Clark, the defend ant, was made to day. Testimony was intro-duced to impeach the statement of the gul in regard to the time and place where the alleged crime was committed.

No case ever excited such interest in this com-

loaded with spectators of the trial. COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED -MURDERED. COUNTERFETTERS ARRESTED MURDERED.
Sheval Dissabet in The Chicago tribusue.
NASHYDLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—R. E. Kelsoe, alias
Robert Edmunds, and B. W. Morgan were arreated here yesterday for passing counterfeits
out he Traders' National Bank of Chicago, of
which they had a great quantity on their persons. They were indicted by the Federal Court
to-day and failed.

A special to the Ranner from McMinnville

Sons. They was induced by the Federal Court to-day and failed.

A special to the Banner from McMinnville saves: "This evening's mail from Altamont brings the sad intelligence of the brutal murder of a worthy citizen of the Swiss colony in Grundy County, Mr. Bowers, who was one of the leading men of the colony. He was called out of his liouse and shot dead by some unknown parties last night just before midnight. Capt. Hampton and Myers have been arrested on suspicion. It was probably done for the sake of money, the deceased being a man of considerable means."

THE WELLSBORO, PA., BANK ROBBERY.
WELLSBORO, Pa., Dec .3.—In the trial of the bank-robbery case here, Cosgrove, alas Its Marsb, was found guity to-day on the first indictment, which was for burgfariously entering the house of John L. Robinson, President of the bank. Sentence postponed. CONFIDENCE FREIGHT-BILL DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT. Dec. 3.—John Opeenlander, a Ger-DETROIT, Dec. 3.—John Openhauder, a cer-man, of Watertown, Clinton County, was re-lieved of \$105 by the confidence freight-hill dodge, and Mr. Shelz, of Dewitt, of \$23, by the same rascal. WATERTOWN, N. V., Dec. 3.—Hiram Smith will

be hanged here to-morrow, all efforts to have the sentence commuted having failed, for the mur der of Charles Wenham, near Carthage, in Jan uary. He still asserts his innocence.

A CORRECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—A special to the Courier-Journal says Harrison Cockerell was not shot by John D. White, as first reported, but by Dr. Shule, whose brother Cockerell killed some years

ago. The wound is thought to be mortal. GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

A MASSACHUSETTS SCANDAL.

From the New York Sun.

A law-suit resembling that of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher has just closed in Pittsfield. Mass. Dr. Lorenzo Waite was the foremost homeopathic physician in Berkshire County, and was socially and professionally well regarded.
Wealth and reputation he had accumulated in abundance. In 1867 he medically treated the wife of E. R. Wilson, and she claims that, while in a condition so feeble as to be easily impress he replaced her husband in her favor and affect tion. During the next four years Dr. Waite alled often and regularly upon Mrs. Wisson. One malady was scarcely cured before, according to the attentive practitioner, another at tacked her. The husband paid the bills regularly, and, if his version of the matter is truthful suspected nothing until the wife confessed to him that she guiltily loved her medical adviser. Mr. Wilson went to Dr. Waite in a fury, but what happened in the interview is disputed. Waite says that Wilson demanded \$2,000 as a salve for his wounded honor. Wilson says that Waite voluntarily offered the money. There is little doubt, however, that more or less money changed hands upon some basis of settlement. Dr. Waite claims, in spite of this, that he is innocent, explaining that the fear of a damaged reputation induced him to buy silence. Yet ence was not strictly maintained, and Pitts ield was soon full of whisperings against the opular physician. At length the social exploion came in a suit for \$20,000 damages, brought by Mr. Wilson for the afleged seduction of his vife. Dr. Waite was so badly scared that be hid away for a few days, but took courage afterward and began a bold defense. He had many riends who firmly believe that blackmail was the only crime involved, and the sentiment of

the county was about evenly divided. The triai, which lasted a week, was a notable egal contest. Congressman Dawes was the unsel for the plaintiff, and his local political pponent, Mr. Marshall Wilcox, was engaged on the other side. Mrs. Wilson adhered to the cause of her husband, and her testimony was full and circumstantial. She even produced almanaca, covering the years of alleged misconduct, in which the guilty days were marked. Her story was adhered to in spite of tantalizing cross-examination. The defense met it with the counter charge of blackmail. Mr. Dawes made an eloquent address to the rury for the prosecution, emphasizing Dr. Waite's fright, vacillation, and expenditure of money for silence as proofs of guilt. Mr. Wilcox, for the defense, argued that these things were natural enough in an innocent man in dauger of undeserved infamy, and that the success of blackmail did not always depend upon the guilt of the victim. He also said that, if Wilson had believed his wife guilty, he would not have condoned her crime, nor have left Waite unshot. Judge Rockwell, in his charge, said that no controversy of law was involved. circumstantial. She even produced almanaca. said that no controversy of law was involved. It was simply a question as to who had told the

th. The jury agreed upon a verdict of \$10,000 for Mr. Wilson. An effort will be made by the Doctor's counsel to get a new trial granted on the ground of excessive damages. If this fails it will probably be carried to the Supreme Court or

A FOREST TRACEDY
Wausau, Wis. (Noc. 27), Correspondence of the Oshkosh
Tennes.
A short time since a land-hunter named Duffy
had a quarret with an Indian near Rice Lake, but nothing serious was thought of the matter and all supposed that the particle concerned had had forgotten the affair. A short time since both Dufty and the Indian disappeared; about ten days went by, when, the friends of Duffy getting diarmed, a party started into the woods to search. In a short time some of the party came across the bodies of Duffy and the Indian. The body of Duffy laid across that of the Indian. From the appearance of the bodies, death had claimed its victims several days previous. On examination it was found that the Indian had acceived a severe blow from some himt instrument in the breast, which had caused his death. Duffy's body showed three wounds caused by a huife; two of them were in his breast, while the third was in his back. It is dug serious was thought of the matte caused by a shire; two of them were in his breast, while the third was in his tack. It is supposed that the Indian had slipped up to Dinfy and stabled him in the back, when Duffy turned on his assailant, and then received the other two wounds, whereupon he struck the Indian a blow that killed him, but the real particulars of this forest traced, will never be known.

ion and Myers have been arrested or suspected. It was probably done for the sale of music, the deceased being a man of considerable means, the man of the first two the first two mentions, the means of the first two services, the man of the first two services, the man of the first two services, the means of the first two services, the means of the first two services, the first two services and a natural small being a first two services, the second to an open uniform, the long are to have dead of the same control of the first two services, the second of the first two seconds and a mirror smashed. Chloroform had been administered. In oded its thought to have been serviced to the second of the first two seconds and the second of the second of the first two seconds and the second of the second of the first two seconds and the second of the second of the first two seconds and the second of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one of the necessary of the second had turned the molles of one

fatal accident at Anoka Junction, this county, to-day. While playing ball he stumbled and fell, one end of his bat striking on the ground. He fell with his full weight upon the bat striking him in the region of the heart. He went into the house to lay down on the soft, and his mother discovered him dead about fifteen minutes afterwards.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The steamer Oriental, bound the soft of the county of the steamer oriental, bound the soft of the steamer or some steamer or some

neuce for Savannah, Ga., has returned to this port for repairs. She reports that at 10 o'clock last night, when between Nauset and Cape Cod, she came in collision with the schooner Clara Gove, of Calais, Me., Capt. Gove, with a cargo Gove, of Calais, Me., Capt. Gove, with a cargo of coal from Hoboken for Chelsea. The steamer struck the schooner just forward of the fore-rigging, breaking off her foremast and crushing in the sides of the vessel clear down to the water's edge, causing her to fill and sink in 3 few minutes. All the hands, numbering seven, including the Captain and his wife, were rescued, but nothing of consequence was saved from the wreek. The Captain's wife escaped in her night-clothes. The steamer had her bow-places started and lost her tilboom. She will be detained a and lost her jibboom. She will be detained a few days for repairs.

DIND OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribune.

MILVAUREE. Wis., Dec. 3.—Wm. foung, a prisoner at the House of Correction, died this evening from the effects of an accident in the chair factory. He was employed about a circular saw when a piece of wood dew up and struck him in the breast, rupturing a blood-vessel. Hoffman hailed from Sheboygan, and had served one year of a two-year term for horse-steahing.

FATAL BRIDGE ACCIDENT, St. Louis, Dec. 3.—Four men, repairing a bridge across Grand River, on the St. Louis, Kanssa City & Northern Hallroad, were knocked from the structure last Weddesday by the upsetting of a car, and Jerry Donovan, formerly head boss of the Tunnel Company, this city, was fatally injured. John Finnigan had a leg broken and was otherwise hurt, and Thomas Brigham and Thomas Green were very badly bruised.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A CALABOOSE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 3.—Last night the alaboose at Pontiac was burned, and with it two oung men, brothers, named Frank and Lemue Downing, who had been arrested and imprisoned the night before for disorderly conduct. They were sons of an old and respected resident, Har-rison Downing.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF. Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—Erastus Fisher, fireman, accidentally shot houself through the igh last night while on the hunt for a burglar who was attempting to steal into his house

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—This afternoon, while workmen were employed in demolishing an old store at the intersection of Ninth and Market streets, on the site of the new Postwas a stormy scope. All denied going "abon."
Opportr being under ban, read letter from Jay Gould testifying to the honest of his transactions. Sage shouted that it was the It all ended in Sage resigning to-day both the Presidency and membership in the Direction of account of a press of business. James Low. Office, a wall fell and buried four men. All were taken out alive, but three were seriously in-

THE STRIKERS.

AT THE EAST. New York. Dec. 3.—One hundred women, em-ployed in the factory of the New Brunswick (X-

J.) Rubber Company, struck vesterday against a reduction of their wages. They had been em-ployed in stamping rubber shoes by hand, but the Company recently introduced machines for this work and reduced the rates on piece-work. As the women could only earn two-thirds of their former wages, they struck. The packing-box makers of Brooklyn are on

The packing-box makers of Brooklyn are on a strike against a reduction of their wages, and new hands have been employed.

It is reported that the weavers in Higgins & Co.'s carpet-factory, at Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, have struck, to the humber of 1,500, against a reduction of their wages. The factory is closed, and the operatives have been informed that work will be resumed when the terms offered to them are accepted.

The longshoremen of Hoboken attempted to effect a compromise with the Bremen, Hamburg, and Eagle Steamship Companies, but the agents informed them that no Union men hereafter would be employed.

would be employed.

The New York longshoremen have bad an understanding with Walsh Bros., the leading stevedores on the North River, and a modification in the rates of compensation has been agreed to. It is expected that the men will go to work to-

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON LIBEL SUIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- The Proctor-Moulton libel snit was up for a hearing this morning before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Court in Brooklyn. It came before a United States Court, because the plaintiff is alleged to be a citizen of another State than this. Moulton was there with his counsel, Judge Fullerton, at one elbow, and his friend Tilton at the other. His other counsel, Ben Butler was not there. Miss Proctor was present with her counsel, Judge Van Cott and Gen. Tracy. her counsel, Judge Van Cott and Gen. Tracy. Both sides are making france efforts, the one to have the case tried at once and the otherste stave it off until after the Beecher trials, for obvious reasons. The defense insisted that the Court had not jurisdiction in the case, because nowhere in the complaint was it shown that the plaintiff was a chizen of another State. Releing on this, they had subpensed no withesses and made no preparations for immediate trial. There was a long and tedious argument over this joint. The counsel for plaintiff thought affirmation of residence imment over this point. The Course for plaintiff thought affirmation of residence implied also affirmation of cittlenship. The Court decided it had jurisdiction, but permitted an adjournment to next Wednesday, in view of the affidavits submitted by the defense that it was

impossible to proceed.

THE OHIO DENTISTS. Columnus, O., Dec. 3,-At to-day's session of the Ohio Dental Association, the different forms of gold used in filling teeth were discussed at length. President H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati delivered his annual address, taking as his text. "The Status of Mechanical Dentistry." The address took the ground that there should be a division of the surgical and operative branches of the business; that it was boin for the benefit of the public and the craft, and it was only a question of time when this should come, and he claimed that unless this division is made dentistry must cease to be recognized as a special branch of medicine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 3.—The Common Council of Fort Wayne, accompanied by delegates from the city officials, prominent citizens, and press representatives, arrived here over the Cin pross representatives, arrived acts over a consist, Richmond & Ft. Wavne Road at noon. They were met at the depot by a Committee from our Council and escorted to the Huntington House for dinner, and in the afternoon inspected the Fire Department pork-packing establishment.

MONTREAL, Dec. 3.—James T, McMann has entered two suits against Molson's Bank, each to recover \$25,000 damages for alleged illegal to recover \$25,000 tamages by acceptance arrest and imprisonment in connection with the civil and criminal proceedings.

Judge Beaudry to-day delivered judgment in the Chamly election case, unseating Judoin for corrupt practices by agonts.

corrupt practices by agents. The Indiana Supreme Court will resume its sittings Monday, after a vacation of some ten

through, the late warm weather having melted the ice.

John Ainsworth, a brakeman on the Kansas City & St. Jo Railroad, fell from a train of cars yest orday and his body was horribly mangled. Delohrty, tried at Kansas City, Mo., for the mirdering of Philip Cochran last June, was ac-quitted yesterday morning in the Criminal Court in the ground of insanity. The Jury was out all meht.

The United States Circuit Court met at In-dianapolis yesterday, Judge Drammond on the Benob. Nothing was done beyond charging the Grand Jury and calling the docket to set cases for trial for trial.

The Chicago & Northeastern Railroad will progress rapidly from Flint to the Vernon Crossing of the Detroit & Milwankee Railroad, where a connection will be made till the right of way is adjusted to Lansing.

At a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York, over fifty plans for rapid transit and rapid freight-handling were presented, embracing surface, clevated, and underground plans, and covering a large number of routes.

met in Milwaukee yesterday, and received the report of the Grand Representatives, and as journed to hold a public reception in Insurance Hall, which duly took place last night, and was delightful affair.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican san Charles Nordhoff has become connected with the New York Heraid, and is to become calef of ts Washington staff.

PACIFIC MAIL

Russell Sage Retires from the Prest, dency James Low Offered the Vacancy.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New Youx, Dec. 3.—Russell Sage has retired hastily from the Presidency of the Pacific Mal. Steamship Company. To the well informed the Steamship Company. To the well informed this was no surprise. It has long been apparent that internal dissensions were impairing the Company's influence and capacity. For a time there was open discord, but harmony was restored. The wond were opened by the new floating palace. City of Peking. The excursions of the vessel are house in the East for elegance of the accommodations afforded. President Grant was on of the trips, and so were many other pass. dations afforded. President Grant was on one of the trips, and so were many other public officers of Washington, New York, and Boston. The bills, when submitted caused man indignation. Mr. Sage and the other Director young against the payment, and Princeton The bits, when submitted, caused man indignation. Mr. Sage and the other Directors voted against the payment, and Rafas Harlan alone in the affirmative. Hatch angered at the alone in the affirmative. Hatch angered at the alone in the affirmative. Hatch angered at the and has been brewing trouble ever size that the board of Directors, elock bright and representatives of Jay Gould see charged with using their position with the Company in depreasing the stock. Finally is beard adopted a resolution that it was height of impropriety for any member to "se short" of the stock, and pledging each to refer the practice. President Sage agreed heartly, Wednesday, a week ago, Sage said master, when a week ago, Sage said master, that they had given private information of the Company's affairs, which, being published raised a wind, and insisted on the ejectment of the culpriss. Osborn and Smith ware the market; that they had given private information of the culpriss. Osborn and Smith ware the market provided to. They recallated by saying that the President knew there was a large forting obtained them. An investigating committee of one we appointed lass Saturday, another meeting held and members examined on their money. They was a stormy scone. All dented going "short opport of the money of the folder of the folder of the country of an order to have a provided as a stormy scone. All dented going "short opport of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the country of the folder of the country of the

prominent steamship man of this city, has been offered the Presidency. TWEED.

The Late Mayor Havemeyer Con-dernus the Partiality Shown This Ancient Pisserer. New York, Dec. 3.—The following was the

last chicial communication sent by the bankayor, and was drafted by him on Saturday last fter having signed, as a part of his day's coties, more than 1,000 warrants:
To James Bouses, President of the Commission of the the authorised from reliable authoris, that William M. Tweed, who I supposed was employed from plant in Binchwell's Island on account of an ineath, for because his surviver with the defination of the first hand the countries of the that he is allowed the countries of the that he is allowed.

ected. I would thank you, the st convenience to report to me

Acting-Mayor Samuel B. H. Vance, in co quence of the death of Mr. Havemeyer, has to n the matter in hand and addressed a com cation similar in character to the above to the Commissioner of Charities and Correction regard to the case of Tweed, it Vance, however, adds: "You are hereby afforded an opportunity of being heard as to the matters which, in my judgment, if true, are cause whitehear you have to say as to this matter, I will thank you to communicate to me on or before

Gonday, the transc.

Commissioner Laimber, of the Department of Charities and Corrections, sent, to-day, a letter to Mayor Vance, resigning his office as Commissioner. In the letter his quotas humerous instances from the minutes of the executive meetings of the Board, showing that he had expressed himself averse to the laxity of discipline in the case of Tweed, and had infroduced resolutions to cause the prison rules to be enforced upon him

AT VERMILION, D. T. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sioux Ciry, Is., Dec. 3.—The house occupies as a residence by Charles Barnes, and belongs to G. C. Maynard, at Verminos, D. T., bard yesterday evening. Barnes was in this site the time, and received a telegram that his beam was burned, but that the family were tafe and most of the furniture removed; but he says had \$300 in greenbacks in the house, which his wife knew nothing of, and it probably bured. The loss on the house is about \$1,000. To a surance, the policy having expired but a tay days ago.

MEDINA, N.Y., Dec. 3.—The Methodist Com-was destroyed, and a number of the dis-buildings were damaged, by fire last night. The foss is from \$40,000 to \$50,000; the manner

AT SPRINGFIELD, III.

Springfield, III., Dec. 3.—A fire occurred this morning in Spear's, damaging the building is the extent of \$15,000; partly insured.

Vesterday morning between 3 and 4 cleek well-to-do, respectable lodger in a Burger hotel on Fifth avenue, opposite the Rick House, was awakened from a pearly learned by a loud knock at his doc life arose hastily, and, while rubbing he eyes to scan two callers, inquired the cane their visit. One of the parties said satisfails quickly, "Your friends, the Maloy brokens in trouble; they have been arrested and hour in trouble; they have been arrested and hour in trouble; they have been arrested and hour in trouble; they have been arrested and hour, and, taking his well-filled book, took the required amount from a blanded it over to the strangers, who especial panes to stand in the hallwar hour man walked quickly away, after testing in lodger to get dressed and come is station as soon as he could. It did just as he was told, and when on his with a Armory met a policeman. The significant of the Chab, and, "By George, I believe, I vo been send, "By George, I believe, I vo been send, it of the astonished Knight of the Chab, mistormed that there was no doubt his the was the victum of a "new racket." He was been strained as the station and complamed, but could fire has strained as \$500 if they had asked for it.

CERTUARY.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—The Rev. S. B. Dec. Son, paster of St. Joha's Episcopal Church bis cond. this city, died this morning.

County, Pa, called, an evening of two ago, as physician at or near Fugntown.

"Doctor, should any one call upon you have received to have his arm dressed and a ball tracted from it, you can take it for smooth from the ball there. The follow as a sound in the first of the county and was scarcely one or sight should be surprise of the doctor, be found him to be neighbor.

HONEST PARTISAN

Letter from Ex-Gov. burn.

Le Benies that He Ever B to Support Mr. Carpe for Senator.

The Letter from Gov. W. on Report of Such a Bargain Founded.

Mr. Washburn Will Make test for the Senators

If He Receives the Position, Come from the People, F. and Voluntarily."

Resurrection of the Democrat in Iowa.

WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP
MADISON, No.
DEAR SIR: Your favor was rec

during my absence from home, or are received earlier notice. You being industriously reported by a ator Carpenter that you enter rain with him in 1871, that, if he won you for Governor, you, in turn, wor him for United States Senator." The him for United States Schasoff.

In stis ence in which you said you we
if our Senators in Congress, and the
hem long remain Senators, and that
hever be a candidate against either." ther say that, "While I can readily that, at the time named, you felt as y to have expressed yourself, yet the etions of one of the Senators absolve iny understanding you may have had him." Your request that I state to y cheerfully comply with, and you a to make such use of my letter as you he day I first entered into public life present hour, I have never cutered pain with, or made any promise in whereby I was to secure his support, shall. I never wrote a letter to any ising my support in consideration given to me. I never wrote a letter was proud of our Senators, and feavor to keep them in the Senate.

months or more ago, I heard t being said that in 1871 I had wr J. M. Rusk a letter in which what you name to me. I what you name to me. I recollection of having written any ler, and was sure that I had not. I n soon after at the State Far, and aske had ever received any letter from me my support to Senatora Howe and Ca hat I would not be a candidate again his answer was, that he had receive from me in 1871, in answer to an urge from him that I would allow my name receive the Sate Convention for a new

from me in 1871, in answer to an urge from him that I would allow my name before the State Convention for a non Governor, but that he was confident it no promise of that kind.

The reports of the existence of this come to me taick and fast lately, and tents were growing stronger as the put its loss increased. Indeed, I have seen have recollected distinctly its cont was prepared to swear, at the proper I had said in that letter that I had a very limited of Senator C., that he had diall my expectations, and that he should predict support from that time hen at these reports have increased, a unitely to have the letter found and and as soon as I heard that it was ching letter had ever been written by that core in the mediation of the missed that it lound, and I am happy to say it has be ned I was yesterday furnished with a confident of the recent election was a triumphant indication, I cannot quite understand of the misrepresentations of the contexter, it is not improper for me to the I was in Milwankes, about ten. etter, it is not improper for me to then I was in Milwankee, about ten senator Carpenter called upon me, to the that I ought not to allow my name

session that I wrote a letter in 1871 sussi, which he saw; that he toos no this his recollection of its contents was that I said in the letter that I had it happing disappointed in regard to him as making a much better Senator the believed he would; that I was entirely with him; and that I would never be a light him; and that I would never be a light him; and that I would never to a light him; and that I would never to a light him; and that I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that, if I was in the other wor me; and that was copy of the letter to you.

I inclose a copy of the letter to you, are at liberty to publish. You will sutterly rails to confirm the many stake hare been made in regard to it. In will start, I had not the singhtest idea of bargain with any one, nor could I have larged that a United States Senator would any such bargain. I hear that some of petter's friends say that he gave me I for Governor in consequence of that is Capenter; I think, has not said so, in any me, cordial support, had not his opation that I was pecessary on my part to have assume my mas cordial support, had not his opation and since been such as to resupport impossible. Had I, in the letter too, said that I should support him election (which I did not do or even interest the same of the support impossible. The supposing that I as into a conteat with him. I am dot, not, His context with him. I am dot, not, His context is with the people, him, and only his position and defend himself before the firends is in supposing that I as into a context with him. I am dot, hot, His supposing that I was the great that a contemplated resolution of the Sia Committee, I avoided all allusion to large that a contemplated resolution of the supposing that a content of the oppos

Dran GENERAL: LACROSSE, April 18 de been received. If I am to be a state colleagues, and of the leading tide. I should esteem bigliv a received.

d (Mass.) Republican has become connected with did, and is to become chief of

CIFIC MAIL

Retires from the Preste

es Low Offered the Vaoatch to The Chicago Tribung ec. 3.—Russell Sage has retired Presidency of the Pacific Mail any. To the well informed this
It has long been apparent that ons were impairing the Company's pacity. For a time there was open mony was restored. The wounds the new floating palace, City of excursions of the vessel are fafor elegance of the accommo-President Grant was on one the payment, and Rufus Hatch rmative. Hatch angered at this, brewing trouble ever since. born and James D. Smith, of of Directors, stock brokers arives of Jay Gould, were using their position with the treasing the stock. Finally the a resolution that it was the oppriety for any member to "go oppriety for any member to "go Sage agreed heartily. ing published

ip man of this city, has be

Mayor Havemeyer Conferer. ec. 3.—The following was the ommunication sent by the inte

m reliable authority, that William bees for stealing prop-bjected to all the re-his distinction between w public plunder and a pressing physical want.

el B. H. Vance, in conse

Corrections, sent, to-day, a letter to resigning his office as Commisce letter he quotas numerous in-the minutes of the executive meetard, showing that he had expressed to the control of to the laxity of discipline in the and had introduced resolutions to a rules to be enforced upon him.

AT VERMILION, D. T. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

1s., Dec. 3.—The house occupied by Charles Barnes, and belonging pard, at Vermilion, D. T., burned hard, at Vermilion, D. T., burbed ning. Barnes was in this city at received a telegram that his house but that the family were safe and armiture removed; but he says his treenbacks in the house, which his othing of, and it probably burned, the house is about \$1,000. No in-policy having expired but a fer

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
D., Ill., Dec. 3.—A fire occurred this spear's damaging the building to \$15,000; partly insured.

morning between 3 and 4 o'clock a espectable lodger in a European ith avenue, opposite the Biggs awakened from a peaceful a loud knock at his door, hastiy, and, while rubbing his two callers, inquired the cause of One of the parties said excitedly and our friends, the Maloy brothers, are they have been arrested and locked more; lifty dollars will get saem to lone of the etrangers, who toke the required amount from it, and over to the strangers, who toke to stand in the hallway. The led quickly away, after telling the count of the strangers, who have to stand in the hallway. The led quickly away, after telling the was told, and when on his way to met a policeman. The sight, of the was told, and when on his way to met a policeman. The sight, of the was told, and when on his morn to the told of the Club, and was there was no doubt but that he in of a "new racket." He went to und complamed, but could give up of the Fellows. He incidentally retained the would have given the parties the would have given the parties.

7, S. B. DAVIDSON, CINCINNATI. St. John's Episcopal Church, 1

Prant Potts, of Warwick, Chester estiod, an evening or two ago, upon at or near Pughtown, and said: hould any one call upon you this have his arm dressed and a ball at it, you can take it for gradied that it you can take it for gradied that it fibers. The tellow attempted to be highway. And Potts drove off, areely one of eight before the highest pat his arm dressed, and, to his the doctor, be found him to be a

HONEST PARTISANS. tetter from Ex-Gov. Washburn.

to Benies that He Ever Bargained to Support Mr. Carpenter for Senator.

to letter from Gov. W. on which the Report of Such a Bargain Was Founded.

Mr. Washburn Will Make No Contest for the Senatorship.

I le Receives the Position, "It Must Come from the People, Freely and Voluntarily."

Resurrection of the Democratic Party in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Madison, Wis., Dec. S.—The State Board of Canvassers of the Congressional vote met at the WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP. Capitol to-day. After dinner, the case of Judge Cate and Dr. McDill, of the Eighth District, was Madison, Nov. 30, 1874.

Das Sin: Your favor was received here bring my absence from home, or else it would Madison, Nov. 30, 1874. taken up, and the Hon. S. U. Pinney, of Madison, and Mr. Clarkson, of Stevens Point, aptrong my agreement from monney or ease it would not received earlier notice. You say that "It being industriously reported by a friend of peared as counsel for Judge Cate, and the Hon. H. S. Orton, of Madison, for Mr. McDill. Strong Carpenter that you entered into a barand elaborate arguments were made on with him in 1871, that, if he would support both sides, lasting till 9 o'clock p. m., when no for Governor, you, in turn, would support is for United States Senator." That a letter is the Board decided they should count the votes, as received by them for Judge Cate, Democrat; that no figures or dates were before them to do otherwise; and that that they had no power to in the based states senator. That a letter is in the senators in Congress, and hoped to see seniors remain Senators, and that you should not be a candidate against either." You fursend for papers or persons. It ige Orton, on behalf of Mr. McDill, gave notice that he should apply to the Supreme Court to-morrow morning for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board to give the certificate to Mr. McDill, or show cause why. It is understood that the parties will abide by the decision of Seate authorities, and not carry the grigwage halfors the courties. be say that, "While I can readily understand at a the time named, you felt as you are said hare expressed yourself, yet the subsequent come of one of the Senators absolved you from in majerstanding you may have had to support im." Your request that I state to you the facts not carry the grievance before the coming Conoperfully comply with, and you are at liberty HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 2, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sin: Now that the smoke of battle has cleared mike such use of my letter as you like. From he day I first entered into public life until the ment hour, I have never entered into a baraway, there is time to pick up the political dead provide, or made any promise to, any man streety I was to secure his support, and I never and take care of the wounded. The proposed new Constitution, which almost everybody con-I never wrote a letter to any man promcedes to be better than the old one now in

and my support in consideration of support no proud of our Senators, and should enissue to keep them in the Senate. Some three comins or more ago, I heard that it was ising said that in 1871 I had written Gen.
I.M Rusk a letter in which was stated that you name to me. I had no recollection of having written any such let-ler, and was sure that I had not. I met Gen. R. son after at the State Fair, and asked him if he had ever received any fetter from me promising my support to Senators Howe and Carpenter, or that I would not be a candidate against them?

hat I would not be a candidate against them? His answer was, that he had received a letter from se in 1871, in answer to an urgent request from him that I would allow my name to be used sefore the State Convention for a nomination for Governor, but hat he was confident it contained no promise of that kind.

The reports of the existence of this letter have must be not talk had fast lately, and the contained were growing stronger as the probabilities if its loss moreased. Indeed, I have heard of one man who calimed to have seen it, and to have recollected distinctly its contents, who may prepared to swear, at the proper time, that that said in that letter that I had a very exalted pimos of Sentor C., that he had disappointed ind sad in that letter that I had a very exalted amount of Semitor C., that he had disappointed almy expectations, and that he should have my rular support from that time henceforward, these reports have increased, so has my entity to have the letter found and produced; ud, as soon as I heard that it was claimed that at as soon as I heard that it was claimed that whether had ever been written by me of the character named, I measted that it should be land, and I am happy to say it has been found, at may yet rearray furnished with a copy of it. It, if should be an object of so much interest anna who claims, or his friends for him, that is seen election was a triumphant personal admission, I cannot quite understand. In view the misrepresentations of the contents of that and, it is not improper for me to say that the I was in Milwaukee, about ten days ago, since Carpenter called upon me, to persuade what I ought not to allow my name to be used the may in connection with the Senatorship. bat I wrote a letter in 1871 to Gen

is a that I wrote a letter in 1871 to Gen.

Is which he saw; that he took no copy, but all recollection of its contents was perfect; a same in the letter that I had been most was appointed in regard to him; that he making a much better senator than I ever away disappointed in regard to him; that he making a much better senator than I ever away disappointed in regard to him; that he making a much better senator than I ever away that I would never be a candidate that him. I remarked to the Senator that I would never be a candidate that him. I remarked to the Senator that I was an that I was a that I was a saw way; that he was having no contest with me; and that, if I was in the other world, the result thin would be the same. Said I. This consist sone between you and the people; set le it with them and to their satisfaction, and, as one of them, I am satisfied.

Inclose topy of the letter to you, which you are at there you publish. You will see that it uterly alls to confirm the many statements that tare been made in regard to it. In writing that the latter had not the singhtest idea of making a hammin and one, nor could I have supposed that I furted States Senator would eater into

their places, and to be liable for all damages and the cancellation of their registration. In the House, bills were introduced giving Justices jurisdiction in cases where a suit is brought of \$300; to punish intoxication by fine and imprisonment; to exempt persons from labor on roads on the payment of \$2 per day, instead of \$3, asat present. A resolution to strike out from the Constitution the article relating to licenses for the sale of liquors was ordered printed.

In the House this afternoon, a bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so as to require ten days' notice to be given to the handr-seller, either in the presence of witnesses or by filing argin with any one, nor could I have supposed that s United States Senator would enter into My such bargain. I hear that some of Mr. Carter's friends say that he gave me his support to Governor in consequence of that letter. Mr. Carpener, I think, has not said so, nor will he has Lorents, below the said so, nor will he appearer I think, has not said so, nor will he also. I cannot say that ne did not support me accessore of having seen and read that letter but this I can say, that no promise or bargain accessary on my part to have assured him of a mac condai support, had not his course us a said mas since been such as to render such that it is not a support him for a retain of the latter in discourse that I should support him for a retain of which I did not do or even intimate), his accessors course as we call the said that I should support him for a retain of which I did not do or even intimate), his accessors a course as we call the said that I should support him for a retain of which I did not do or even intimate), his either in the presence of witnesses or by filing
with the Corporation Clerk.

A resolution asking Congress to have all stone
for the Cincinnati Castom-House dressed in Cincinnati was laid on the table; also, a resolution

as to the propriety of preparing a bill for paying all county officers regular salaries instead of by spot impossible. Had I, in the letter in question said that I should support him for a resolon (which I did not do or even intimate), his assigned course, as you well suggest, would ded complete absolution.

The great mistake made by Mr. Carpenter and is thends is in supposing that I am entering the a contest with him. I am not, and shall at the supposing that I am entering the a contest with him. I am not, and shall at the supposing that I am entering the a contest with him. I am not, and shall at the supposition and defend himself before the people has fall, and, if they want him longer for the people has fall, and, if they want him longer for the possible of the supposition and defend himself before the people has fall, and, if they want him longer for the possible of the want of the State Central active, if a voided all allusion to the Senaral question, and never allowed myself to be shall as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you and the supposition, and never allowed myself to be shall as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you had to as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you had to as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you had to as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you had to as a candidate. I wrote no letters to you had that a contemplated resolution, which is a seruther with the supposition of no man to the Legistan and no homination was made in the State of his past to the work of the past to the supposition of a past of the people know that, I said in the safetheess true, that many members and we instructed to vote for me, and many was required to pledge themselves not to the fall allusion to have a safe fine and the safetheess true, that many members and we instructed to vote for me, and many are required to pledge themselves not to the fall allusion to the safe and the safe and the safe that it would not have a safe fine and the safe that I would not have a safe fine and the safe that I would not have a safe fine and the safe that I would not have a safe fine and the safe that the safe that the sa all county oncers regular salaries instead of by fees. In the Senate a rasonulon was offered and laid on the table submitting the question of ficense of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to a vote of the people.

Mr. Worthington introduced a bill amendatory to the School law. Its provisions radically change the character of the school-system, as at present practiced. It declares that the English present practiced. It declares that the English alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, conversation, and elecution, shall be the only branches taught. It restricts the age of the pupil to the period bethe restricts the age of the pupil to the period be-tween 7 and 16 years. The State sid is to be dis-tributed to the several cities and counties, not according to population, but on average attend-ance of scholars during the school term or year, as the case may be. It provides for the careful noting of daily attendance and enumeration of children between the ages during which they may attend school.

ARK ANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3.—The Senate to-day passed a bill prohibiting the taking of levee bonds for State lands.

The Governor to-day sent a special message to the Legislature recommending the organization of bureaus of mining, manufacture, agriculture, and unmirration ad to be under the superior.

and immigration, all to be under the superintendance of the Commissioner of State Lands. FUNERAL OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER. New York, Dec. 3 .- The funeral of Mayor Havemeyer will take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The Old Guard will form an escort to the hearse. Among the pall-bearers will be Gov. filden, Peter Cooper, ex.-Gov. Morgan,

and Thurlow Weed. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-Booth's Theatre was sold to-day by order of the Supreme Court in fore-closure. The property was bought by Oliver Ames, of Boston, for \$385,000, subject to mort-gages of \$276,000.

CHICAGO WILL HAVE SOME RAISINS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The American brig Flora Goodale is reported at Vineyard Haven with a cargo of 28,000 boxes of raisins for Chicago.

THE NAIL TRADE. Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 3.—One shipment from this city, yesterday, for St. Louis, com-

had my contest with both of those gentlemen, and I don't care to renew it. If I am to be a candidate for Governor, I had rather that the press in the eastern pure of the State should institute the movement, if they are so disposed. I hope to see you here before long, when I can more fully talk these matters over with you. Truly yours, C. C. WASHEURN.

The Hon, J. M. Rusk.

TO BE GALVANIZED INTO LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Prionine.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Dec. 3.—The leaders of the

Bourbon Democracy of Iowa held a consultation

in this city yesterday in relation to the exhuma-

tion of their deceased party. They decided to exhume. They next decided that J. P. Irish,

held; and John P. Irish and George Paul, of this city. To determine the vexed question as to who shall convoke the proposed Lody-spatch-ing Convention was the more special purpose of this meeting. Irish, as Charman of the last Democatic State Convention, claimed the authority, which was stoudy denied, he having taken a prominent hand at the death and burial of Cock Robin. Hence the compromise.

EIGHTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT.

THE OUTLOOK IN MICHIGAN.

force, is among the corpses, being defeated

by a majority of 85,000; and Woman's-Suffrage—a child of so much prom-ise, until Crusading, it is said, crippled it—is

slaughtered by a majority of 96,000 against it.

I believe this is the first instance where this last

question has ever been submitted to the voters of any State. The Suffragists will have a long

time converting almost 100,000 men of Michigan

to the belief that the ladies should have equal

ander proper restrictions, will very likely pass the incoming Legislature.

All the opposition to the Republican Adminis-tration is being solidly massed against Zach Chaudler's being again elected United States

Senator. They say Zach has been in the pollu-cal harness for almost a quarter of a century, and must be refired. They concede that the Re-

and must be retired. They concede that the Republicaus have a dozen majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature. Aithough over 70, Zach is as vigorous and active as ever, and will un doubtedly go back to Congress,—there probably to die in the harness.

In this Congressional (the Second) District, the Hon. Henry Waldron, Republican, of this city, was elected for the third term consecutively. He is a strong man in Congress; has aspirations for the position of Chandler; and would probably make a very able Sonator. He has, of course, many bitter enemies, and his majority at the last election was reduced to nearly 555, whereas two years ago it was about

nearly 555, whereas two years ago it was about 7,000. But he is a banker, and Grangers are

STATE LEGISLATURES.

morning bills were introduced to repeal the act of 1869, for the taxation of Government bonds;

to repeat all laws reating to the sale of intext-cating liquors, and providing a system for the

sale of such liquors. The bill proposes to divide the places where liquors are sold into five classes,

each of which shall be registered and pay a stip-

ulated fee, yearly, of from \$10 to \$200, accord-

ing to the class and variety of liquors which they

propose to sell. Keepers of such places are for-bidden to sell to minors or drunkards, or

to allow loungers or riotous conduct about their places, and to be liable for all damages and

THE OHIO ASSEMBLY.

against him, who draw heavily from the Repub

A Day Set for a Final Decision on the Motion to Dissolve the

Chairman of the last Democratic State Commit-tee: J. K. Keatley, Chairman of the late Liberal Western Telegraph Company. State Committee; and J. M. Weart, Chairstate Committee; and J. M. Weart, Chairman of the later Anti-Monopoly State Committee, should jointly call a Democratic State Convention for an early day, at which the exhumation ceremonies would take place, and a State ticket of unquestioned Bourbon purity should be placed in the field. Frominent among this gathering were D. O. Finch, of DeaMoines; Ed Campbell, of Fairfield; and John P. Irish and George Paul, of this city. To determine the vaxed question as

The motion to dissolve the injunction against substance, gives an account of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and Board of Trade, charges; that there was, moreover, a conflict of testimony as to whether evidence was taken on the charges, the Board insisting that a mass of testimony was taken, and the complainant

then replied in support of the motion to dis-He said the first question presented by the bill was as to the regularity of the report of the Board of Directors to the Board of Trade, as made Nov. 5; and that the second question was as to the correctness of the ruling of the President of the Board on his refusal to put the motion to dismiss the proceedings. If these could be shown to be regular, then the case was proved. In regard to the first point, the laws of the Board only required that the result of the evidence taken by the Directors should be reported to the Board of Trade, not the evidence itself. Mr. Dent claimed that the bill itself did not show that this return was irregular. He also alleged that Sturges does not claim that he asked an appeal to the house from the decision of the President, that he did not take all steps possible to defend himself, and that Sturges in his circular in fact argued his case. In regard to the order of proceedings, Mr. Dent claimed that the order was fixed on the 10th of November, and, they have these forces of the considering and that having been done, no reconsideration could be had on the 23d, and the motion to dismiss be had on the 23d, and the motion to dismiss was ontof order. Nothing was shown to make the Court beheve that any objection was made to the decision of the President, which seemed to have been agreeable to all those present. It that motion had been allowed, Mr. Sturges

Judge Lawrence followed Mr. Dent on behalf of the Board of Trade, urging that a court will not interfere to stop a private corporation from making investigations into the conduct of its embers, though it would undoubtedly grant an junction to prevent a member being disfranmembers, though it would undoubtedly grant an injunction to prevent a member heing disfranchised. In support of his position the Judge read extracts from 8 Watts & Sargent, 250. Again the counsel contended that Sarges, if this injunction were allowed, would though charges were in existence, be enjoying more privileges than the other members, as all charges against him were enjoined.

privileges than the other memoers, as all charges against him were enjoined.

At the conclusion of Judge Lawrence's argument, Judge Williams decided the motion for continuance. He said he thought that, as an answer had been filed by the Board of Trade,

power of the Court to grant an injunction while

River. It also offers to re-establish and mainthe North American Legistant company agrees to keep and pay for the services of a proper person, selected by the Receiver, to keep the records of the operating department, and the books and accounts for expenditures for repairs, etc., and to give a bond for the faithful performance of all these covenants.

Mr. Harding objected to accepting this last proposition, because it was entirely new, and he

Mr. Suthe land admitted that Reeve had a large interest in the North American Telegraph Company. He wished that the Great Western Company's lines should be kept intact, so that the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Companies should fear it, and should wish to wipe it out or absorb it. In this way only could the Great Western Company's property be made of any value, so that Reeve could get back the money he had put in the Company. As to any allegation that Reeve wished to get possession of the Company through the lease to the North American Company, he denied it wholly.

pany, he denied it wholly.

Mr. Horton wished to have it understood that if the proceedings were postponed any longer he would not be responsible for the nun that would result. He was in receipt of telegrams daily of a judgment being rendered against the Company in one riske and fa part of the line being seized in place and of a part of the line being seized in another. From a county in Iowa he had received a telegram the day before stating that the Sherin of that county proposed to take all the line in his county on a judgment. He could not get any money, nor would the creditors advance

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-WE HAVE BEAL ESTATE, CITY AND country, of all kinds, placed in our hands for sais and to trade at very low rates. Give us a call. E. H. OASTLE & SONS, Room 3 Methodist Church Block. FOR SALE ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST., 25X15 feet, north of Ohicsgo-by.
Warrenton-av. 24.20, 4s. and 60 feet, west of Leavitt-st.
Unific Tract, Lois on State, Dearborn, Butterfield, and
Arnold-sts., and Wentworth-av.
GEO. M. HIGGINSON.
Real Estato office, 36 Washington-st.

Real Estate office, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-GREAT AUCTION SALE OW REAL
Estate: We have had placed in our bands some of the most valuable property in Chiego and its source, embracing stores, briefs, and residence structed in all parts of the city; also, Hyde Park and Washington Hoghts acre property, which we shall sell without reserve on Monday, Jan. H, 1875. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners, 198 Madison-st.

POR SALE-MICHIGAN AV. 20X110 TEET TO alley near Congress-pt.; price \$600 per fout; east terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Com-FOR SALE-WABASH-AV. 99 YEARS' LEASE without reapports of 10x170 foot court front world

POR SALE MICHIGAN AV. — A VERY DESIRable 3-story and basement marble-front bouse on
Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-at. J. ESAIAS WARREN, IS Chamber of Commerce.

PORSALE LAKE-ST. 40X120 FEET ON LAKE-SP.,
between Clark and LASAIR. J. ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD 152X170 FOR SALE -SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD INVITED for southeast corners Sou in Park boulevard, and Onkwood bottlevard, cheep. J. ENAIAN WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE -20 FEET PART FRONT ON FORREST-tay, near Thirty-first si; can be bought at a sacribee. J. HENRY EDFF, 74 Waghington-st.

FOR SALE -ASHLAND-AV. -TWO FIVE-ACRE INVISES, 4 IEE. Ac. 14 Kinon Building, morthwast counter of Monroe ind Landing.

Corner of Aroncos and Laband-Sul.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL MOST
desirable pieces of real cetate in Chicago and immodiate vicinity, improved and unimproved, free from
liens, for sale very low and on easy forms, or would exchange for bushness property in the city not too heavily noumbered, and might pay some cash were a geaun bargain to be offered. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washin POR'SALE-THAT FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR-front residence No. 65 Centre-av., near Adams-st.

front residence No. 55 Centre-av., near Adams-st. is is one of the most desirable residences on the Wes de at the price. MEAD & COE., 155 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE - KENWOOD - \$10,500 - CHEAPES property in Hyde Park. Fine residence with

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$16 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot, property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BKOWN, 12 LaSalle-\$1. Room 4. FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND VA cant lots at Hyde Park; several choice residence and residence lot cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dean

born-si.

FOR SALE-CHEAP HOUSES AND COTTACKS

As Englewood, uear depot, on monthly payments.

The houses at Evanston; same terms. TILLOISON
BRON., 22 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE A BARGAIN - 80 ACRE FARM IN Contral Illinois, all under fonce, 25 acres in culti-tion, notice, and good weil, in good meighborhood, alle from railroad depit, 15 acres in full wheat; price, 600; half down, resident the general title perfect to describe the contral title perfect to the contral titl

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED FOR 25,000 CASH, AND 40 ACRES IN Chores, near Ogden as a unincumbered and unoc confed business building. R. P. BLANCHARD & CO., 124 Ease Washington. WANTED-BRICK OR FRAME HOUSE, ON WEST side, between take and Van Buren-ste, Will give a good trade for the right think. R. KENNEDY, Room 7, 110 Clark st.

WANTED A SMALL FARM, WITHIN 40 MILES cago; I will give city and suburban propert. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 27. m exchange. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clarkest., Room 27.

WANTED A BUSINESS BLOCK IN GOOD LOCA tion for cash; value of \$25,000 to \$75,000; must be worth the money. U.99, Tribune office.

WANTED A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH \$150,000 will assume from \$40,000 to \$50,000. will assume from \$40,000 to \$50,000 and pay for bacce in A No. 1 unincumbered acre property at a cascure. J. HENKY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dean

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West ide.

22 AND 24 ABERDEEN-ST. — LARGE PRONT parfor, nicely furnished; very attractive for married couple, and at very low terms, a kles, nice warm single room far young cent. All comforts and conveniences; inst-phase table. 158 WEST ADAMS-ST. GOOD BOARD AND 1.00 rooms at prices to suit the times.

(1) befroom, and closet for man and wife, or family of four; fire, gas, and good, substantial board; very reasonable to responsible, permanent party. House well warmed; south front; very pleasant. Dinner at \$50 clock. Also, double and single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, very low. Cars pass the door. References exchanged.

South Side.

20 AND 45 EAST MONROE-ST., OPPOSITE
TO Palmet House Splendid table; new house; \$5 to
\$7 per week; doy-board, \$4; English family; rooms heated.

418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD for laddes or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; single rooms \$5.50.

548 room; also, one or two furnished rooms, with

North Side.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN
Madison and Mouroe-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 per week. BOARD WANTED.

-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE Tant child, on South Side; can use our own furniture, if accessary, and will not pay more than \$15 per week. Address K 58, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH Carpot, east of Union Park, for young married concle.

Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), L 69, Tribune office.

BOARD - WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD in a private family by a young man and wife. Reference given. Address, stating terms, N 91, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-ON WEDNESDAY, BETWEEN EVANS-ton and Wilmette, a small dog. The owner may have to by proving property and paying cost of advertising. J. E. TRIMBLE, 81 East Jackson-st. WILL PAY \$50, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return of my watch that was taken ou a Madison-st. car last evening between 5 and 5 o'clock. J. K. POLLARD, 124 South Clarkest., Room 8. F THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY WATCH, BE tween 5 and 60 clock on yesterday, on a Madison-st. car, will return the same to me, Room 8, 128 South Clark st., he will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked. J. K. POLLARD.

LOST-ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN GOING FROM
Western-av. Baptist Church to Hamilton-av., a gold
ear-ring, with red figure. Findar please call at II Prattplace. place.

Some Gentleman Purchased From the Star Clotting House, 157 West Madison.st., an overyear and other goods, and by miscake paid a \$50 bill in
place of a \$5. He will pleasa call and receive the belance.

CTRAYED—DEC. 1. A SORKEL HORSE, WHITE
bind foot, small star on forebead. Any person having
toughther the same, and will give information at 152 West.

Chicago-av., will be rewarded.

TAKEN UP—A TAME DEER. OWNER CAN HAVE
by applying to MELCHEUR MILLER, Norwood
Park.

A GENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL TOURISTS and traveling men take notice—You can get an agency to sell to the trade an article in demand in every city, towth, village, and hamlet of the land. Will not incomed you in traveling or interfere with your other business, and to men of repriation and character it will pay handsomely. For particulars, apply at 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up-stairs. East Lake-st., up-stairs.

A GENTS WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shut le sewing macoine, price \$25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN-SON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, III. A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—
A We want a first-class agent in every county in the United
States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sawing
Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to
whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address. Wil-

Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR LIPPINCott's Magazine, to whom liberal terms are offered.
We give no chromos as premiums to subscribers, but
good books. Send for list and be surprised. C. S. BURROWS, 139 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION-WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHI! A ton-at, have sales of horses, carriages, and sleighs every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a.m. Farties which returns to proceed these to prochase or dispose of such stock about attend those sales as great bargains are certain.

For SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A SOUND TYEAR-old horse, top-buggy in excellent order, and fine horses for \$145, the right is worth \$25 to anyone. Call today at 571 West Fifteenth-st., near Centre-av. FOR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH-FINE BUGGY and parness, and first-class horse, suitable for double or single driving. D 21, Tribune office. HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST CLASS MANNER at lowest prices; tame hay; good stables. Address C. B. MASTON, Deerdield, Ill., 26 miles from city. WANTED-GOOD BUSINESS RIG-HORSE, TOP buggy, and harness. Address T 29. Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD SECOND HAND COUPE FOR cash. Address J 33, Tribune office. Cash. Address J 33, Tribune office.

HORSES, HEAVY AND LIGHT, IN GOOD condition, at bergains. Open and top-buggy, about naw; half price. 68 West Monroe-st.

A N ALMOST NEW HOWE MANUFACTURING A sewing-machine for sale or trade. Apply at 158 West

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-A NEW IMPROVED Singer family sewing-machine, equal to new. No. 46 Michigan-av. to Michigan-av.

Linger Srwing Machine-Principal Office II State-at. Machines sold on monthly payments; it per cont discount for cash.

Cinger Office Off A. J. Melchert, 215 SOUTH Office Control of Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN AT THE HONG
Kong Toa Co., 1 and 3 North Glarket.

Trades.
WANTED-AT 145 FIFTH AV.-10 STONE MA WANTED A COLORED NAN THAT CAN COOK and do general work. Apply before 10 o'clock to-day, as 161 East Adams-st. WANTED-12 PLUMBERS, AT 171 WEST INDI-404-46. OBRIEN BROS. WANTED A HEAD SASH AND DOOR MAKER. SMITH BROS. & CO., corner Fulton and Union. WANTED A GOOD WOOD TURSER. FARSON WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS HAND TO RUN scroll-ear. Apply at office SWAN, CLARK A CO., Robey st., near Blue Island-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A FEW GOOD, ACTIVE MEN AND women to introduce our Christmas books; we have the finest fluertrice hooks ever offered in this city; a liberal commission or salary will be paid to nest-class agents. Address or call on CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, 30 Washington-st. WANTED-LOCAL LIFE-INSURANCE AGENTS.
Apply for one week at Merchanes' Hotel, from 7 to 9
p. m. W. D. KELLOGG. WANTED-LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH, GOV

YV ernment work, sure pay; large appropriation for over work; cheap tiokets to bt. Louis, Mempais, Vicks ours, New Octeans, and all points South. All rail; n causiers. 161 Clark-it., corner Washington. WANTED-A GOOD, BRIGHT BOY OR YOUNG winted—Commissionalizes and express men; good and reliable men wanted. 124 Fifth as men; good and reliable men wanted. 124 Fifth as Wanted—Men With \$5 TO 826, FOR A Winter's business that will satisfy pay \$20 to \$50 a week the duffest time of the year; samples to country free; only men of respectable appearance wanted. RAY & CO., 184 East Randophs 4c. Onicago, Xoom 18.

WANTED—THOSE OUT OF WORK TO SELL OUR 25 coat household article. Northwest corner Madison-st, and Fifth 4v.

WANTED MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES; PAYS
every one. Outlite \$2 to \$22. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 115 East Madison-st., Room 22. WANTED A PORTER AT A FIRST CLASS HO-WANTED A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN WITH capital to run the refreehment department at the West Side Skating-Rink.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, agod 14, to assist in housework. Apply at 106 South WANTED GOOD SIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work: German preferred: must be a good washer, ironer, and dook. Apply at 1503 State-st. W ANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Only German, Swedish, or Norwegian need apply, at a tores 185 West Madison-st.
W ANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A COMNETT COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF T WANTED-IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GERMAN WANTED A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND A PLACE at 45 Seeley av., near Monree et., between Robey and Hoyne. Scandinavian preferred. WANTED-AMELIA KEISLAND CAN FIND A place by applying at 43 Merchants' Building.
WANTED-A GOOD COOK; GEYMAN OR Bebenian preferred. Apply at 38 Michigan-av.

Senmstresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO RUN MACHINES FOR shop-coats; das, girls for button-hole makers. Apply at 13 West Randolph at.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER; ONE COMPETENT to do cutting and fitting. Apply to-day, between 9 and 12 a. m., at 512 Wabash-av. WANTED-A GOOD COMPETENT NURSE TO take care of a child; must have good references.

Laundresses.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT 481
Wabash av. None but a competent person need

House Reperts.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEFER WITH SOME MEANS by a gentleman about to start in business. Address K. I. Tribune office. Wiscellaneous.
WANTED-INTELLIGENT LADIES FOR "THE Young People's Magazine," boliday specialty; sal-ry or commission. SI denosit for outile. Call 9 to 19 a. 11, 36 Sectionage Maileing.

FINANCIAL.

A PPLICATIONS WANTED FROM PRINCIPALS for loans upon improved property inside city-limits.

Address M 13. Tribune office. MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE LOAN IN LARGE OF small amounts on good inside property. Address F. NCH, with Mattocks & Mason, 523 Wabash-av. MONEY TO LOAN-ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROP erty, improved preferred, large sums-9 per cent MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURI ties, small amounts, short time, and reasonable rate of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-1.

of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 183 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Douds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY (HERE! TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR unimproved Chicago real estate, or to buy good mortgage notes. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 1200 a Improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, 86 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-817,000 IN TWO SUMS OF \$6,000 EACH 1 and one of \$5,000. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO. TO_LOAN-\$2,200; FIVE YEARS; 10 PER CENT. R. REID, 150 LaSalle-st. TO LOAN—21.50 IAS Alle-st.

TO LOAN—21.50 IN HAND ON FIRST-CLASS
real-estate security. Apply to J. M. MORRIS, Room
17, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—WE DESIRE SOME GOOD APPLICAtions on inside property; cash in hand to close at
ones, in amounts to suit. H. OSBORN & SON, 123, LaSalle-st.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND FOR THE PUR-chase of short time paper in small amounts. We also purchase commercial mortgage paper and city certifi-cates. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washing-ton-st. WANTED-AT ONCE-TO BORROW, \$1,000 FOR Will plot or six months at reasonable rate of interest. Will plot up as collateral an endowment policy for \$5,000 that expires in a year. Address & 27, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BORROW \$400 OR \$50 FOR I TO 3 yours; good real-estate security given. Address or call at store 117 West Van Buren-st. \$10 TO \$1.00 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD DAY ON par On percent a month. Sena for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNTY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections or Keilogg of Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 78 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD UAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELS-MA, 897 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GEDSER'S Loan Office, 628 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTI-BONE'S, 285, 284, and 20 Fitth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free.

DON'T BE DECEIVED — LIVE ACENTS WHO want to make money fast and sure, call at 102 Gast Madison-st., third floor. PITHER MIDDLE MAN OR GRANGER WHO Wishes to avoid the ranged edge of winter trade can get an offer for his goods in cash and unincombered real estate, by ealing on or addressing. J. A. NYE, No. 333 Tremont House.

Pecifat Bargains in Fine Furs—A Brand on, or colar, price \$10.

An elegan \$60 mink set, warranted genuine, 4-stripe null and bos, or colar, price \$10.

A \$60 genuine scal-skin muff and bos, \$20.

A \$60 genuine scal-skin muff and \$20.

A \$60 g

WANTED—A BLACK-WALNUT IOE-BOX FOR ale and beer. Parties having one for sale please address, stating size and lowest price, and where it can be seen, H B, 30? Woodward-st., Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING. A VERY Large outside show-case to sell will find a buyer at 169 Epst Madison-st.

WANTED—IPER GLASS, 20 STORE STOOLS, 6 double gas-flatures, and about 25 feet of counter suitable for dry goods store. W. 309 Blue Island-sv.

WANTED—PERSONS THAT WILL FORWARD A medicine to Alexandris, Tenn., that is sure care for the disease now raging at that place; medicine free. L. CATLIN, 198 North Clark-st. WANTED-A SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD 7-OUTAVE PIANOforte, overstring bass, round corners and carved
legs, with stool and cover, for sale at \$160. Residence
bits Michigan-sv.

A PIANO FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR WILL
rent for \$4 a month. Can be seen at \$26 Calumet-av.
FOR SALE-CHEAP, THREE FINE ORGANS,
Estey & Prince, of Buffalo: perfect order; also a
splendid guitar. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st.,
Room \$2. toom 9.

TOBY & CAMP. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN planes and organs; will retail instruments ddring the olidays at wholesale prices. New is your time to secure famous Decker, Bradburr, or Story & Camp Plane, or Sacy Urgan. Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging rom \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, al-wing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. Ill State-... near Adams.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR'S OLD HOME IN
Lawronce, Kan., large grounds, fine fruit, for lots
or leaseholds; large farms in lowa for farms near Chicago; farms and isnds in all the Western States. S. O.
TOMLINSON, low Washington-St., basement.

I MPROVED FARMS IN ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONain, Miscouri, Kangae, and Nobranas, clear, for city
property. J. M. BEVERLEY & CO., 12 Methodist Church
illock. TO EXCHANGE-WE WILL TRADE FOR ANY-thing that has an equity. VAN DERSLICE & SAW-YER, 125 Dearborn-et., Room 9. TO EXCHANGE Side on WORTH OF GOOD REAL estate in Johnson County, Mo., for houses and lots or a farm hear Chicago. Title perfect, Address C, 117 Paulina-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAM.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED BY A MAN OF NINK Sycars' caperience in the drug business as dispenser and salessing, good references. Address F 29, Tribune office. STITUATION WANTED BY A NO. I GROCERY—Dean (Gurman) who is well acquainted in the city, and can influence some good trade; willing to work hard for low wages. Address N cl. Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MARRIED

BY A YOUNG MARRIED

Wagou if required; have got a good barn. Best of references. Address C 70, Tribune office.

Miscelianeous.

Situation Wanted of any Kind, By an active young man; Swede; is wifting and not afraid to be useful; low wages and steady place preferred. Address Y-Ue, Telbuane offices. SITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO COMPETENT TUATIONS WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERICAN man and wife in the country; understands all kinds farm sork, and is sober and industrious; good recom-indation. Address W.M. MORRISON, No. 18 Ash

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS
to do kitchen work. Call at 78 North Market-st.
SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
private family by a young Scotch girl: not long in this
cuntry. Apply, for two days, at 10% Wabbaha-r., preout situation,

ITUATION WANTED BY A NORWEGIAN Digit, to do general housework to a private family. Apply at 148 North Curtis-st.

STOLATION WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do second work, by a down-East girl. A kind lady more an object than wages. Address Ito Twenty-seventh-st., opposite new school-house. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK No. 19 Hope-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRI
for general housework; good references. Apply at 8
South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS SECOND CIRL OF
general housework, in small family. Call at 18
Hope-senter. CITUATION WANTED TO DO COOKING, IN A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, IN A PRIVATH S family, by a girl who is an experienced cook. Call or address E. 425 Wentworth-av., for two days.

ilv. Apply at 624 State-st.

CITUATION WANTED BY GOOD SWEDISH
Self-to cook, wash, and from or to do general housework. Call at or address 374 and 375 Arnoid-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE
Officer and girl to do second work or general housestate Walton-place, North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE
American family, for two German girls, one as cook
the other as second girl. Call, after 9 o'clock, at 28 North
Curtis-st. Nurses.
Situation wantsb—By an Elderly Ger.
Siman woman of experience, as lady's nurse or seametus; North Side preferred. Apply 218 Orchard.st.

CITUATION WANTED BY A SCANDINAVIAN S. girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 521 State-st.

Housekeepers.

German lady who speaks English pretty well, as housekeeper; a pleasant home preferred to high wages. Address 6 9, Tribane office. STUATION WANTED - BY AN EDUCATED young widow as housekeeper in a small family, or with an alderly gentleman. Address MRS. R. F. 181 Fast Onio-st.

Employment Agents. good Seandinavian and German help of Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT---HOUSES. TO RENT-FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, WITH GAS, water, and water-closet, 241 West Madison-st., is Thompson Block. Rent low to good tenant. By W. H. FROMPSON, 228 West Madison-st.

TO REST - FOUR NEW S-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts., '\$50 per month; also one brick dwelling, 289 Illinois-st. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building. TO RENT-FURNISHED TENEMENT, CHEAP TO small family able to pay in advance. J. L. WEB STER, 26 Cottage Grove-av., old number. POEEST—A DESIRABLE SECOND COTTAGE ON Park av., clean and in good order, Inquire of EORGE WRIGHT, Room 7, 181 Kast Madison-st. TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF M Trooms, pleasantly located. Inquire at 525 Adams-st., or of D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, 679 MICHIGAN av., with barn, \$100 per month, Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE, NO. 42 CASS-ST.

I near Indiana-st.; rent very low to May 1. MEAD of COR, 158 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS. O RENT-THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELE gaulty furnished rooms by day, week, or month; to tleman only. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 22. Charac-tonable.

Processonable.

190 hENT - NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT

1 building, No. 1384 Michigan-av., in flats, each containing I rooms; also closets and bath-room; front amback entrances to each flat separate; rent \$25 and \$20 per morth. Inquire on premises. TO RENT-AT 127 EAST VAN BURKN-ST., SUFF of rooms for housekeeping; also, basement for light manufacturing. Inquire at life Fifth-av., up-stairs. O RENT-120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK,

TO RENT-TWO SUITES OF VERY DESIRABLE rooms in the marble-front building on the sontheast corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., 283; unseeptionable references required; no objection to unexthous TO RENT-TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, SINGLY I or together; board in the house with pr desired. Also, basement of 5 rooms, chear TO RENT -4 ROOMS, MAIN FLOOR; GAS AND TO RENT-A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH care. Address Room 40 Central Union Block. TO RENT-A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 45 South Clark-st., near Lake. Apply on third floor. References required.

TO RENT-AT to SIXTEENTH-ST., JUNCTION OF Pearce-av., a large room, nicely furnished; also two single rooms; house and surroundings all first-class. TO RENT-155 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., FLB gantly furnished rooms, cheap, at reduced prices. Inquire at Room 19. TO RENT-STORES. OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-AND FIXTURES FOR SALE-A ished trade. Inquire at once of M. WHEELER, 357 West Madison-st. I'O RENT—A FINE BRICK STORE ON WEST MADI-sorted, to any desirable trade. Inquire of GEORGE ALLIGHT, Room 7, 181 East Madison-st.

Offices.
TO RENT-PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTISP'S PRIVATE
Office and use of reception-room. DR. HARLAN.
cor. Randolph and Dearburn-sts.

WANTED -- TO RENT. WANTED TO REST SHOW WINDOW AND desk-room on street-floor; Clark-st, or vicinity preferred; fair compensation will be paid, and will not incerfore with any other business. Address G 12, Tribune effice. W ANTED-TO RENT-BY A HOTEL-MAN OF EX-W perionce and shillir, a good hotel, with furniture, not less than 90 miles from Chicago; good references given. Address F. O. Drawer 6, Aurora, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A BRICKYARD AND 50 ACRES OF THE BEST half its value if taken at once to when it is not invalid. If you want a bargain, call and got particulars. W. S. MILLS, 167 Medison-ac., Room I. A NEATLY FITTED, WELL LOCATED DRUG Store for sale or exchange for real estate; bargain. J E. KIMBALL, Il Methodist Church Block.

A BAKERY FOR SALE FOR \$600 DOING A GOOD business. Apply at 23 Blue Island-av. A FINE LITTLE CIGAR STORE, WITH LIVING-rooms attached, for sale; price low; terms easy. J. E. KIMBALL, 11 Methodist Church Block. E. KIMBALL, II Methodist Church Block.

CIGAR, GROCERY, DRUG, AND OTHER STORES
Consultation of the Consultation of the Control Block,

Laundry, With Horse and Delivery
Augon, doing a large and first-class business, for alle cheap for cash. Good reasons given for selling. Address B IS, Tribune office. cons for scaling.

TOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF A leading blank book and stationers concern for sale or exchange, doing flourishing business and location the best in the city; terms, particular beliance good read attact. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 Lakalhest., Otta Block.

VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE.
I will seel at a bargain for cash a choice and complete
stock of general dry goods and the good will of an estab-lished and flourishing trade at the City o Amboy, Lee
County, Il.

DEROU feet; centrally located, and can be leased for a series of parts.
Sale is necessary to close business of firm of Gardiner & Hawks, Mr. Gardiner having recently died.

Surviving Partner of Gardiner & Hawks,
Amboy, III., Nov. 26, 1844.

Who WANTS A GOOD SECOND HAND TRADE,
And a small stock of furniture, stoyes, crockery, etc., or
the fixtures and lease without the stock. Call at 704
South State-st.

South State-st.

\$600 wild established cash business, paring \$100 monthly. Call or address 127 Nouth Clark st., Room &.

FOR SALE.

LOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATH-some cockroach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warraned. Contracts taken, Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF CHCAGO Tribune for 6 mouths, ending June 20, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. OR SALE AT YOUR OWN PRICE—HAND walput and plush partor suite, elegant Turkie, superior hair eletti partor suite, all me and soual to new. Residence 5th Michigan-av.

GENERAL: LACROSSE, April 17, 1871.

Your favors of the 12th
a received. If I am to be a candidate
funner, I want it to be with the approval of
collections and of the leading man of colleagues, and of the leading men of I should esteem highly a nomination so have to be fought for, but any other not have. As to the Senatorship, you that I shall never coutest for that posiTHE COURTS.

Argument of the Sturges Case Before Judge Williams.

Injunction.

New Phase in the Affairs of the Great

THE STURGES CASE. the Board of Trade to restrain it from expelling W. N. Sturges, and also the motion to continue such motion, came up before Judge Williams again vesterday morning. Mr. Bisbee, on behalf of Sturges, asked for a reasonable time in which to take some necessary testimony to refute some of the allegations of the answer, which he said were erroneous. In support of this motion he read a long affidavit of Sturges' which, in and makes the same allegations as the original bill filed last week. The point that Mr. How reings against him, was strongly insisted on, and also the allegation that the charges on which it was proposed to base the expulsion were not based on sufficient proof. Mr. Bisbee insisted also that Sturges had not sufficient notice of the

denying it. Mr. Dent, on behalf of the Board of Trade,

could have packed the meeting and rendered negatory all the proceedings of the Board of Trade. political rights with the men. But we are open to conviction, and are assured that this is only the initiatory step.

In looking over the members elect of the Legislature, the fact is apparent that Prohibinion is doomed, so far as it can be under the Constitution. A law, in effect allowing liquor to be sold under proper respections, will vary likely page.

> and as the affidavits squarely denied the next term. He felt doubtful as to comblainant's rights in the case, and his judgment was against him, as it was his opinion that the bill had been filed too early, but as the defendants had put the fairness of the proceedings at issue in the answer, he thought they conceded that there was some equity in the bill, and it was necessary for him to follow that idea so far as to allow the monim to follow that hees so far as to allow the mo-tion to continue to prevail. He held it was bet-ter for all parties, and especially for the Board of Trade, that the continuance should be al-lowed, because if it was refused and the bill dismissed some Judge of the Supreme Court of the complainant. The Judge also remarked that under such circumstances it was not in the

power of the Court to grant an injunction while the trial was pending, and if the question had come up in its naked form—without any answer having been filed—he should have dissolved the injunction, not believing it right. It should not have been granted, it having been drawn by a master, and signed in routine. The Judge also complimented the Board on its respect to the Court in stopping its proceedings immediately on receiving notice of the restraining order.

This defers all action until next term, which begins the third Monday in December, when the motion to dissolve the injunction will come up again, the same as though never made.

THE GREAT WESCERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. The adjourned motion to lease a part of the

The adjourned motion to leave a part of the lines of the Great Western Telegraph Company to the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company came up again vesterday morning before Judge Williams. A new phase, however, was put on the master by the Receiver, who read a new proposition from the North American Telegraph Company of Iowa, to lease all the lines. This Company of Services the a leave for a year of partial Company of rows, to lease an in the lines. This Company offers to take a lease for a year, or totill the line is sold, and to proceed at once to put up and restore the lines of the Great Western Telegraph Company to a good condition of repair, both east and west of the Mississippi River. It also offers to re-establish and maintain offices along the lines, operate them and the property as an eatire and unbroken estate, with a view of keeping the telegraph system of the Great Western Telegraph Company intact, and restore the rapidly-diminishing value of the property. Also, to keep an accurate account of expenditures for repairs and amount necessarily expended in gaining possession of property, and to be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the property, together with interest at 10 per cent. To keep accurate accounts of expenditures and apply all net earnings toward the hapidation of the amounts expended for repairs, etc. The Company also agrees to keep separate and apart from existing operating telegraph companies the whole pany are agrees to keep separate and apart from existing operating telegraph companies the whole lines now belonging to the Great Western Tele-graph Company, and to operate them as a compet-ing and independent system until sold. Lastry, the North American Telegraph Company agrees

Mr. Harding objected to accepting this fast proposition, because it was entirely new, and he thought it suspicious that counsel wished it pushed through so fast. He also thought that the North American Company was in the interest of Reeve, and that it was the worst thing that could be done, after the Supremé Court had ousted Reeve, to allow him to get possession again through a lease from the Receiver.

Mr. Bennet, on the other hand, alleged that

again through a lease from the Receiver.

Mr. Bennett, on the other hand, alleged that
the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was
largely in the interest of the Western Union
Company, and if that powerful Company got
pressession of the line, it would be difficult to
dispossess it again.

Mr. Suthe land admitted that Reeve had a
large interest in the North American Telegraph

DOOKS LONDON ART JOURNAL, \$6; SUB-oriptions received for Lippincott's Magazine; oboles of 60 tooks as prefixims; at MILLEE'S Cheap Book Store, 102 Madison at.

any to run the Company in his power, and he could not do anything; but if the parties interested were willing to let the Company go to destruction, he was satisfied. He also wished to say that he was not authorized to leave the offer of the Atlantic & Pacific Company open one minute after the Court adjourned at that time.

Judge Williams said that he was not certain whether he could wate any lease that the could Judge Williams said that he was not certain whether he could make any lease, but if he could he should do so, for he did not propose to have the Company's property go to ruin if he could help it. If the litigation was continued six months longer there would not be property sufficient to pay the coats. Still, as there was some doubt as to his power, and as some of the company land to the property will be a controlled to the country to the coats. doubt as to his power, and as some of the consel had not had an opportunity to examine the new proposition, he would postpone the further consideration of the last offer until Saturday (tomorrow), but would not entertain any further motions for continuance. Michael W. Manning filed a bill vesterday in

Michael W. Manning med a oil yesterday in the Superior Court against lease Crosby, Thomas D. Suyder, J. Lewis Lee, and James C. Hyde, for relief and an injunction. Complainant states that in 1873 Issae Crosby bought 112 acres of land, being an undivided 1/2 of that part of the S. 1/2 of Sec. 5, 37, 14, for \$112,000, Snyder & Lee agreeing at the same time to advance one. S. ½ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, for \$112,000, Snyder & Lee agreeing at the same time to advance one-half the money and receive one-half the profits for the sale of the same. Some time after Snyder & Lee represented to complainant that S. A. Sawyer would sell some of the above described property and take other land in payment. In November, 1878, Crosby agreed to sell 28 acres of this land to Sawyer, and at the same time complainant, relying on SnyJer & Lee's representations, made an agreement with J. C. Hyde, Synder & Lee, and Sawyer, to buy one-fourth interest in said 28 acres. Snyder & one-fourth interest in said 28 acres, Snyder & Lee and Hyde taking the other three-fourths. A few days after Sawyer bought 28 acres more of Crosby and immediately conveyed it to complainant and his partners in the former transac-tions, thus giving Manning a quarter interest in fifty-six acres. He then gave Crosby four notes for ifty-six acres. He tilen gave Crosby four notes for \$25,000 guaranteed by Snyder & Lee. Complainant supposed and was led to believe that Crosby alone owned the property, and had no knowledge of any equities in Snyder & Lee, as they kept it secret from him. He now alleges that the pretended sale of the two tracts to him and his partners was illegal and fraudulent, and that

the notes given by him are void, that the sale to Sawyer by Crosby, and to him by Sawyer, was one transaction; that Sayder & Lee concealed their interest in the land and sold their own property, and then bought it in themselves. Complainant therefore prays that the notes may or given up, the sale declared to be void, and he given up, the said declared to be void, and that the land given by him, to-wis, certain land, in Lake County, and Lots 25 and 26 in Block 65, in the original Town of Chicago, may be recon-

Balance Dec. 1.....\$22,332.28

Lavina Jane Ludwig filed a bill against her busband Louis, asking for a divorce because of has crueley.

Carl E. Hammer complains that his wife Guestafon has been repeatedly unfaithful, and he accordingly desires a divorce. Judge McRoberts will hear submitted cases

aturday.

Judge Heaton will hear motions for new trials this afternoon and to-morrow.

Judge Tree will also hear motions for new trisis to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Mechanics' National Bank commenced a suit against J. B. Smith. George C. Smith, and T. P. Elliott, claiming \$20,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

McCord, Warner & Co. began a suit for \$3,000 against J. R. Reynolds, Wallace W. Corbett, and the T. Thamas.

H. T. Thomas.

Long & Holmes brought suit in attachment against Benjamin Seileck, N. B. Selleck, and W. B. Selleck to recover \$1,900. B. Selleck to recover \$1,900.
CHECUIT COURT.

F. M. Clement & Co. commonced a suit against
Samuel Perry, claiming \$5,000.
Richard Turner sued A. G. Low for \$2,000.

Richard Turner sucd A. G. Low for \$2,000,
__THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of George John
Eauer, his will was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Elizabeth Bauer, under her
individual bond of \$5,000.

The following alleged cases of lunacy were
tried by furies, and verdicts of insanity returned: Caroline Handin, Mary Knaus, Diana
Scales and Fraderick Tankhum. The invit is the cales, and Frederick Taublum. The jury in the case of Caroline Handin directed that she be temporarily deprived of her liberty, as she mani-fests suicidal tendencies. The same verdict was given in the case of Mary Kraus, as she mani-

testamentary issued to Charles S. under an individual bond of S might hold the continuance ought to have been given, and on appeal the injunction would be revived and hinder proceedings indefinitely. The "laboring oar," however, was on the side of the properties of the house in the side of the properties of t riage, she bequeathed the house and lot on South Leavitt street, known as No. 145. In the matter of the estate of Margaretha Huber, her will was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Henry Huber, under an approved bond of \$20,020. He was also appointed guardian of the minor heirs to the estate, Mary A. Huber et al., under an approved bond of \$6,000. August Kilb and William Schweerer ware secured as surgices in both cases.

vere accepted as sureties in both cases. Charles Thompson pleaded guilty to the larceny of a small amount of cheap jewelry and two revolvers from Edward Saxe; remanded,—George Wilson pleaded guilty to unlawfully driving away the horse and buggy of Mr. Proctors; remanded.—Edward Ward, tried for robbery in forcibit taking a pair of boots from John Horlacher; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment for one year in the Peniteutiary.—Charles Lingle, tried for the larceny of a horse from Mr. Hoffman; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment for five years in the Peniteutiary.— CRIMINAL COURT. iscoment for five years in the Penitentiary .-Philo Durphy, James Driscoll, and James Farmer, tried for burg!anously entering the

saloon of George P. Yilman; verdict, guilty as to Durphy, and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary, and failed to agree as to the other two. JUDGE BLODGETT—To end of caledar. JUDGE GARY—No further call this term. JUDGE MCROBERTS—184 to 205, except 189, HEO. 135. JUDGE ROGERS—118 to 140%, except 119, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 140. JUDGE HEATON—50 to 95.

JUDGE HEATON—50 to 95.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT.
—Casper Hageneyer vs. Thomas S. Constantine, 8570,29.—Malcom McNeill vs. Charles C. Merrick, 8419,70.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—W.A. Fuller et al. vs. Joseph Dess and John H. Raap, 8180.—J. C. McCord et al. vs. Henry T. Thomas, \$1,605.55.

CRECUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS.—Hibernian Banking Association vs. J. M. Smith and J. L. Smith, \$1,537.50.
—M. M. Gay vs. John S. Gindley, 2263.86.

JUDGE ROGERS—A. S. Race vs. F. N. Hamlin, R. W. Haie, C. B. Hubbell, Jr., and E. B. Smith; verdict, \$550, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE HEATON—Nathan Davis vs. M. Sederling; verdict, \$250.30, and motion for new trial by plaintiff.—R. H. Jenkins, Assignee, vs. Jesse R. Van Osdel, \$750.30.—Roger Ford vs. James McMahon, \$83.66.

PARTNERS WANTED. DARTNER WANTED BY A SHOE MANUFACUR-er, with \$1,560 to \$2,000 cash to manuacture chil-ren's hoss, the subscribe being a practical hand, and aving all the tools, lasta, and machinery, and well known this city, where there is a good market for the goods as st as made. Call or address 180 West Adams-st. PARTNER WANTED ESTABLISHED COMMIS-ation business; a good office-m n preferred; give amount of capital and city returences. Address, with realname, E. 7. Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED more.

DARTNER WANTED TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a steam flour mill located in a good farming
country on the line of the G B & M. R. F., near the
pillage of Seymour. The mill is new, three run of stones,
machinery of the latest improvements, 100-horse power;

pre business offered than too mill can do a rare onance, refurther information address GEO. ANDERSON, moor, Wis.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF ANNA MATHU-son, who left her sister's hame, 233 Wess Second-st., youterday, at 3 o'clock; is tail and siender, has blue eyes and black hear, and wore a striper cotton dress; had a plain gold ring on one of her fingers.

INFORMATION WANTED-WENT AWAY FROM In the city of Detroit, about Sept. 21, Nathaniel Vokes, aboy el 6, tail of his age; had on black soft felt hat, dark colored roundabout, high pentaloons. Has good education, and is supposed to have taken to the lakes as a salor. Any tidings will be thankfully received by his afficted parents. Address JAMES VOKES, Box 509, Detroit P. O. SEWING MACHINES. A MERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA, \$3.50 A VOLUME, sheep, new; Bancroft's United States, \$2.00 a volume, as good as new. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 218 East Madison-St.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. ily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week lly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week ddress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sperman House. Kelly & 'eon's Minetrels. "Grand Dutch S." HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Morros. Engagement of J. L. Toole. "Deare than Life," Burlesque Lecture, and "The Weavers."

M'VICKER'S THE TRE-Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brougham "David Copperheid." SOCIETY MEETINGS.

PXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 2. KNIGHTS OF Pythias Regular Convention Friday evening at Excitor Hall. 15 South Haisted. Knights will appear in full uniform. Work in the Amplified Third Rank, and other important business. By order of the Chancellor Commander.

R. THIBODO, K. R. and S.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 121 LaSalle-st. Stated communication this (Friday evening, for business and work on the F. U. Degree. By order of the Master.

E. N. Truck ER, See'y. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WANTS AND NOTICES—See third page.
FOR AMUSEMENTS—See seventh page.
FOR MEDICAL NOTICES—See sixth page.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 4, 1874.

President Grant, if he is correctly reported has sounded a key-note for the next Republican campaign. He discourages any examination of the causes of defeat beyond that which is necessary for a preparation of the means of victory.

President Blanchard and other victims of stuffed clubs and jubila, jubilo, jubilum will be properly shocked, no doubt, by the proceedings of the Knights Templar at New Orleans, which are fairly outlined in our special dispatches this morning.

A brief abstract of the report of the special Committee of Underwriters which lately visited this city is furnished by the telegraph. The Committee's views do not appear to be of much value. That part of their report which intimates that the city will refuse to make the enormous expenditures advised by Gen. Shaler speaks well for the intelligence of the Committee.

Judge Durell has barely saved himself from impeachment and deposition by sending in his resignation. There seems to be no doubt that he will be promptly relieved from duty by the President. The Republican party had quite determined not to carry the burden of Durell's sins, and he has not made the discovery any too soon. Durell may go join Butler's new party.

The Gage trial was not given to the jury yesterday, the entire day being consumed by the speeches of Mr. Dexter and Mr. Searles for the defense, and Mr. Sidney Smith for the prosecution. It will be seen from the report of the trial published elsewhere in this paper that Mr. Gage made a grave mistake in retaining a lawyer of Mr. Searles' calibre to assist in his defense. Both the manner and matter of his argument were unworthy of the occasion. We should have though that a trial of this kind might have been conducted without resort to low cunning and

So far as the real interests of cheap transportation are concerned, it would have been if the Richmond Convention had never been. The very extravagance of its recommendations will forbid their being seriously entertained by Congress. political party, in we venture to say, will assume the burden of a scheme which contemplates the immediate expenditure of \$200,000,000 by the National Government for internal improvements. The Convention, however, deserves some thanks for arily turning out of doors a Southern Pacific Railroad resolution of the most flagrant description. It might have been expected that nothing would be too shameless body which could approve the James River & Kanawha Canal project, and with it all the rest of the Windom Committee's

A meeting of prominent Iowa Democrate was held yesterday in Iowa City, and it was decided to reorganize the party in that State. A call for a general convention, with this object in view, will be issued by the Chairmen of the Democratic, Liberal, and Anti-Monopoly Committees last known to If this action is in any de gree due to the late Democratic "victories," as it probably is, we have substantial recompense already for the Republican defeats. All that the Republican party needs, in order to complete success, will have been gained by the time of the next Presidential election. To specify: The party needs, first of all, honest and prudent leadership; that has been assured by the relegation of Butler and his supporters to private life. Secondly, the party needs wise administration; that has been secured by the appointment of two thriffey and energetic men-Bristow d Jewell- to the President's Cabinet. Finally, the party needs a consolidation of all its of opposition to its rule, in order to a similar combination of all the forces at its command. This result, it seems, has been accomplished by the Democratic esses last month, as witness the disintegration of the "Reformers" in Wisconsin and the Anti-Monopolists in Iowa.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday. Mess pork was active, and 20c per brl higher, closing at \$20.20 cash, and \$20.90 seller February. Lard was active and 15@20c per 100 bs higher, closing at \$13.25 cash, and \$13.70 for February. Meats were less active and firmer, at 7c for shoul-lers, 9 8-4c for short ribs, and 10c for short Highwines were quiet and steady at 770 per gallon. Dressed hogs were less active, closing at \$7.75@8.00 per 100 lbs.

Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was more active, and 1 1-4c higher, closing at 92c cash, and 98c for January. Corn was less active and 1@2c higher, closing at 74 3-4c seller the h, 72 3-4c for May, and 67 1-2c for new. Oats were more active, and 1@1 1-4c higher at 54c. Rye was quiet and firm at 9 Barley was in good demand and higher, closing at \$1.27 for Deand \$1.28@1.28 1.2 for January.

choice the market displayed more strength. Sales at \$6.00@7.40 for poor to extra. Cattle were dull and depressed, with limited sales at \$2.25@5.50 for common to choice. Sheep were firmer.

The Supreme Court of the United States States has lately rendered a decision, the substance of which is given in the Washington dispatches, concerning the power of the Confederate Government to make valid contracts. The question arises in one of the celebrated cotton cases. The Court so-called Confederate Government was rightfully confiscated by the United states. The grounds of this position are: (1) Because the making of such purchases fore was not competent to enter into conproposition; but Swayne and Davis dissented from the second as not being necessary to the settlement of the issue raised President MacMahon, in his message to the

French Assembly, insists strongly on a definiion of the constitutional powers. Very porentous, indeed, is this sentence from his nessage: "I shall not decline my share of the responsibility, nor shall the intervention of my Government be wanting." He intimates also that he will not desert the post in which he has been placed, but "will occupy it up to the last day with unshaken firmness and scrupulous espect for law." The Assembly, and the world, will understand this language. It means the upholding of the Septennate by all the means which God and nature have placed at the disposal of the President. His widespread influence through the patronage of his office, his interest with the army, his connections with foreign nations and all the agencies of an organized Government, will be employed to keep him in office till the very end of the designated time. With this outlook, indeed, the French people have no better course to pursue than to pass the constitutional bills. The only alternative is revolution, and that is too dreadful a remedy for the technical injury which the Marshal proposes to inflict. He does not contemplate an usurpation, but a Government of abevance.

THE WISCONSIN SENATOR.

Yesterday we printed a letter from Sen ator Howe, of Wisconsin, in which he urged upon the Republican members of the General Assembly the justice of re-electing Senator Carpenter. This morning we print a letter from ex-Gov. Washburn, in which he states his own position as a candidate, and furnishes a copy of a letter written by him in 1871, of nich numerous and various versions have been circulated in the State. Both letters are of interest as contributions to the political literature of the day. The points made by Senator Howe in behalf of Senator Carpenter are, that on the salary-grab question Mr. Carpenter made a mistake, but in accordance with the precedent set by Gov. Washburn when in Congress in 1856, and that the character of the Poland gag-law has been wholly misrepresented, and no one would, pon examination, vote for the repeal of that

It may not be out of place to ask why Mr Howe is so solicitons for the re-election of Mr. Carpenter. From the tenor of his letter it would seem that he assumes that he. Mr. Carpenter, Gov. Washburn, and one or two others, have a right to determine who shall be Senator; and that, if Mr. Washburn would withdraw his name, then the people of the State would have nothing else to do than reelect Mr. Carpenter. This assumption is unwarranted in law and in fact. It is conceded that, had the State election turned upon the his own record. Mr. Washburn has the Republicans would have been overwhelm. ingly defeated, and the Democrats would have had a large majority of the Legislature. It is conceded that, had not a number of egislative candidates pledged themselves not to vote for Mr. Carpenter, the Republicans would not have had a majority in the Legislature. Therefore the party is in nowise committed to the re-elec ion of Mr. Carpenter. Judge Howe arges that the usages of the party demand Carpenter's election for a second 'term. Two years ago the usages of the party were urged in favor of Mr. Howe's election for a third erm; are now urged in Michigan for Chandler's election for a fourth term, and in Maine for Hamlin's election for a fifth term. When do the "usages" of the party end in the matter of re-election? Is not the proper and only safe usage that the party should always select the best and least objectionable man? How many votes would Wisconsin give to make the Senatorial term twelve years nstead of six? and is not the reason why Senators are chosen for short terms and not for life that the people may have a chance to get rid of a Senator when the services of a petter and safer man may be secured? Judge Howe's own record on the salary

grab question weakens his apology for Mr. Carpenter. Judge Howe voted against that grab four times and for it once. He, however, drew the money, both forward and back pay, and has kept it ever since. He did not follow the example set by so many other members, of returning the money to the Treasury; he seems to have been convinced by Mr. Carpenter's argument that Senators vere "compelled by the Constitution to receive the compensation and to keep it." The people can understand that Judge Howe feels sensitive on that subject, and that any censure that may fall to Carpenter is equally applicable to himself. The suggestion that in 1856 Mr. Washburn accepted an increase of pay, voted by Congress to members of that oody, is not pertinent. The Congress of 1873, on the last day of the last session, increase the compensation of members, and made it retroactive, covering the two years that expired that day. The increase of 856 was made at the first session of the Concress, at the earliest possible day at which it could be done, and was retroactive only for the few weeks that had elapsed while the Appropriation bill was under discussion; and it really was no increase of pay, for it only changed the \$8 a day compensation into salary of \$3,000 per annum, which is at the rate of \$8 per day, and at the same time some large and costly extras and perquisites were cut off. So that in fact the money drawn from the Treasury under that bill was considerably less than under the old law. There was, therefore, no gouge or steal in it. nor was it postponed until after the elections, as in 1873. Judge Howe himself had been re-elected only a few weeks before he drew his \$5,000 back pay, to

which he had no moral or equitable right.

law, and he voted also for the more infamou ne concocted in the Senate, but which, being exposed in time, the House rejected. If the law that was passed is so meaningless and harmless, why pass it at all? If the United States had got along quite comfortably for seventy-five years without such a law, where the necessity for it now? But the explanation of it as a "harmless measure" is not correct. It was a deliberate attempt to authorize the arrest of any newspaper editor or publisher, in any part of the United States, and take him by force to Washington, to be there hold that cotton bought from the tried for slander or libel by a servile District Court and packed jury, upon the complaint of any member of Congress, or Senator, or other officer of the Government at Washington. We know it was disguised under a prend the payment of a consideration tended to text to authorize the capture of fugiaid the cause of the Rebellion; (2) because tives from justice, and to accomplis the so-called Confederate Government had this the Poland law provided that an existence save as a conspiracy, and there- any editor (say in Wisconsin) publishing a libel or slander in any part of tracts. All the Justices agreed to the first | the United States, upon being indicted, or charged therewith, in the District of Columbia might be arrested at his home as a fugitive from justice and taken to Washington to be tried and punished. That is Senator Howe's idea of "harmless," innocent legislation, which he says he nor any one who voted for it, including Mr. Carpenter, would ever think of repealing. If there be one act of Congress more than another that ought to be repealed upon the first day of the coming session, that gag-law act is one. We are confident there is not an intelligent man in Wis consin, besides Messrs. Carpenter and Howe, who approves of it, or who does not think i ought to be repealed. In the defense of Mr. Carpenter's action on this bill it will be noticed that Mr. Howe is also defending himself; and Carpenter's re-election will be an acquittal of both.

Gov. Washburn states the true posi tion of the question by declaring that he prefers no claim of right to the office over any other person; that the choice is exclusivey with the people, who are entitled to have any person for Senator that they may prefer. This is the only correct view to take of this question. Acting on this theory, he has not lone anything to influence the choice of the people, either in his own favor or against any other person. If the people want Mr. Carpenter. he will be, as he ought to be, elected; if they want some other person, then that other person ought to be elected.

The friends of Mr. Carpenter have been

holding in terrorem over Mr. Washburn, with threats of its future production, a lette written by him in 1871, in which it was said that he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Carpenter, and promised to support him for re-election. This matter is effectually exploded by Gov. Washburn, who produces and publishes a copy of the letter referred to, which is quite a different thing. Even admitting that the letter in 1871 contained a promise not to oppose Carpenter in 1875, that promise was made before Mr. Carpente had perpetrated his objectionable record. That was before Mr. Carpenter had voted for the salary-grab; before he had pocketed the money and justified the act in the most brazen manner; and before the date of the gag-laws of the last sesion, which he supported; and before many other things which have more or less impaired the Senator's standing before the country: Gov. Washburn, or any other peron could have foreseen in 1871 the record Mr. Carpenter would make in 1872, '3 and '4. There is not a man in Wisconsin who is opposing Mr. Carpenter's re-election because of is Senatorial record as it stood in 1871; and even if a promise was made in that year, and upon the record as it then stood, it would be binding on no one at this date, in the light of subsequent events. The Legislature has to choose a Senator, not upon what was his character in 1871, but what it is now. Mr. Carpenter has made question of re-electing Mr. Carpenter, then made his. Both are known to the peo-No one has any idea that, had Mr. Washburn been elected in 1869, he would have voted as Mr. Carpenter had done on those objectionable measures; no one has any idea that, if he be elected now, he will not, at the close of his term, have as high a character, personally and politically, as he has now, or that a re-election will be essential to his vindication. We do not seek to disparage Mr. Carpenter: we think he was grossly wrong in the back-pay and the gagaw measures; we concede his greatability and learning, but insist that the Legislature is at perfect liberty to choose some one else for Senator if they please, and that they have a perfect right to select Gov. Washburn if they want him to represent Wisconsin in the Senate.

A THIRTY-MILLION JOB A relic of the old internal-improvement system of 1834-7 has been revived in the form of a gigantic bribe to the Legislature of Indiana. The State of Indiana undertook to build a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash River, just as Illinois did to connect Lake Michigan and the Illinois River. The money in both cases was borrowed : the Indiana canal was much the larger, and more money was borrowed and sunk in it than in the Illinois canal. In the financial crash of 1837 the whole internal improvement system went down. canals were left unfinished. In 1846 both States settled with the canal creditors. The State of Illinois ceded her canal to Trustees, who were to hold and operate the same to pay the bondholders their original debt, and also such additional sum as might be necessary to complete the canal, the State undertaking to pay the interest on both debts. The scheme worked well. The canal was completed, and its revenues were applied to the extinction of the principal of the debt. and is now in receipt of its revenues.

and even before the time for the final payment the State was able to redeem the canal, Indiana settled her debt differently. That lebt amounted with accumulated interest to about \$18,000,000. The State and the creditors agreed that the State should deed the canal property to Trustees, to be held for the creditors at a valuation of \$9,000,000, and issue new bonds for an equal sum, and be forever discharged from the debt. One of the stipulations of the contract was that the Legislature should never in any way pass any legislation calculated to injure the business of the canal. This stipulation has now assumed an importance that was probably not dreamed of at the time it was made. The canal was completed, but unlike the Illinois Canal has never paid expenses, and for a number of years has been practically abandoned. It has proved a total loss to those who accepted it thirty years ago at a valuation of \$9,000,000, and who then thought they had made a good purchase. In the meantime the State has paid off principal and interest of the other \$9,000,000 of bonds. Judge Howe's attempt to explain away the By the contract of settlement the pay"gag-law" is also very weak. He voted for that ment of the canal scrip became an ex-

clusive charge upon the revenues of the canal, and "the faith and general revenues of the State were forever released." In effect, the State gave to its creditors in full satisfaction of the \$18,000,000 of canal serin \$9,000,000 of State bonds, all of which were paid in full, and the entire canal property. The State gave the eighteen-millionlollar canal and nine millions of bonds in payment of the eighteen-million-dollar debt, and the creditors were very much rejoiced at their bargain. One hundred and ninety-one of the old internal-improvement bonds were not surrendered to the State under this arrangement in 1846, and a few years ago Mr. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, held forty-one of these bonds, and brought suit for the recovery of the amount. The State promptly appropriated the money to pay Garrett and to take up the other 150 like bonds.

In 1856 the holders of the old scrip, in payment of which the canal was given by the State, began their movement upon the Legslature, asking that the State take back the canal and pay the unsatisfied nine millions of crip, with interest from 1846. The State of Indiana became alarmed lest the magnitude of the demand might prove too great for the ntegrity of the Legislature. The Legislature, by resolution, declared that the State had no power to purchase the canal, and if it had the power it ought not to do so. Every year the canal lobby got stronger, and in 1867 oth branches of the Legislature adopted an mendment to the Constitution to prevent any future Legislature purchasing the canal or ssuming the debt. This amendment, according to the Constitution of Indiana, had to be approved by two Legislatures before being oted on by the people. When the second Legislature was about acting on the amendment, it was discovered that the journals of the previous Legislature had been so tampered with that there was no record of its pas sage. The second Legislature, however, passed it, and a special election was held at which the amendment was ratified by the people.

This has not had the effect intended It has not suppressed the canal lobby. The claim will be again presented to the Legislature this winter for \$9,000,000 principal, with nearly thirty years' interest. Legislatures have been known to succumb when the chance for dividends was much less than in his case. The equitable ground upon which this claim is presented is, that the State has violated the stipulation of the original contract by chartering numerous railway comoanies who have absorbed all the transportaion which would have been done on the canal, and thereby destroyed the value of the canal property. The legal grounds are, that the constitutional amendment was never actually adopted, because of the absence of any record of its passage by the Legislature, and because it was voted on by the people at

special election. This claim is the largest bribe that has been ofered a State Legislature at the North. Down in South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, and perhaps other Southern States, State debts have been assumed and created by the ten and twenty millions at a time, but at the North that business has not been practiced of late years. The claim, being without he least shadow of justice or equity, can only succeed by corrupt means. The men who 1846 took this canal for half the debt inarred to build it thought they had the best of the bargain,-had got the advantage of the State. - and looked forward to an immense fortune in the future. The result has been otherwise, and their claim that the State should swap back, after thirty years, is so weak, that nothing less than bribery can secure it a vote in the Legislature.

Gen. Shaler advocates an increased expenditure of \$500,000 to put our Fire-Department into an efficient condition for extinguishing conflagrations. So far, Gen. Shaler has not aggested anything new. This increase had already been asked by the Department, and he demand was regarded as exorbitant by the tax-paying public, and refused by the Council. Gen. Shaler wants fourteen additional engines! and seventeen more hookand-ladder companies. He evidently estimates that, as Chicago covers as much ground according to its defined limits, as New York, we need as many engines and as many fire men. But he does not take into account that Chicago, which now has a Fire-Department only second in size to those of London and New York, has hardly two-fifths the population of the one nor oneeighth the population of the other. We do not need engines nor men to protect open spaces, and of these our city limits contain whole square miles. But there is another consideration which Gen. Shaler also ignores, to-wit: 400,000 people cannot fairly be asked to expend the same amount of money on a Fire-Department which is expended by a millon people in one city, or three and a half nillions in another. Our Fire-Deparment, in current expenses and gradual accretions, already costs us about three-quarters of million a year; and we must begin our reform with the understanding that this is as much as the tax-payers of Chicago can well bear. As there is a limit to the capacity of tax-payers, which Gen. Shaler seems to overook, so there is a limit to the usefulness of engines and fire-machines, which he appears likewise to forget. It is entirely safe to say that the working force of our pres ent Department is greater than our water supply. If we had arrangements for drawing water from the lake or river in limitless quan tities, or from vast cisterns systematically distributed throughout the city, we might, perhaps, in great emergencies, employ a larger number of engines and men at the point endangered than we now have. But the capacity of eight or twelve-inch pipes is readily neasured by a number of engines much smaller than the number which we now have on hand. To increase the engines, and the number of men to work them, at an immense cost to the city, so long as our water-pipes are not sufficiently large to feed any more than we have now, at the point where a fire may be raging, is to go at reform wrong-end foremost; and, if Gen. Shaler has nothin but this to suggest, it can hardly be regarded as original, useful, or likely to be adopted. We fear that the real trouble is that Gen. Shaler is going to work with the idea that he can provide for Chicago just such a system of fighting fires as he has organized in brickand-stone-built New York. However de sirable this might be in the abstract, it is utterly impracticable for the present. Chicago is a totally different sort of city from New York, and a system which has succeeded in

the latter would not necessarily succeed here.

New York is solidly and more compactly built

of non-combustible materials, and possessed

of vastly greater wealth. If Gen. Shaler is

man of resources, he will recognize these dis-

tinctions, and start out to protect wooder Chicago, not upon a plan modeles

New York, but upon some original project especially adapted to the formation and characteristics of Chicago. New York, being more substantially built of non-combustible materials, needs a Department or ganized with special reference to the extinguishing of small fires in various parts of the city at one and the same time. What Chicago needs most of all is some systematic plan of prevention. We need improvements in our wooden roofing, in the character of our wooden buildings, and in the means for checking the flames at the starting-point among them. An organization of the Department into divisions and brigades may be useful in the way of discipline, but it is not so imperative as to demand additional forces that could not be utilized in time of need. Gen. Shaler should carefully estimate the peculiar difficulties of Chicago, and bring his suggestiveness to bear upon those means of prevention best adapted to a city loosely and nurriedly constructed. Genius is fertile in invention and not servile in imitation. If Gen. Shaler hopes to be useful to Chicago, he must make up his mind that our current expenditures on account of fire service are already as large as a city of this size ought to bear, and he must set himself to work at a better distribution and application of this money than we have had heretofore. If there is to be any increase, it must be rather in the way of providing increased waterservice. It will be time enough to add additional engines and men when we find that those on hand cannot exhaust the water-supply. Meanwhile, let us have from the Con sulting Engineer some practical suggestions for the prevention of fires, and their spreading, with the material at hand.

THE INSPECTION BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. John T. Allen, who was arrested upon the charge of attempting to bribe Assistant Grain-Inspector Irwin, has been honorably acquitted. The fact remains, however, that an attempt at bribery was made by some party, and, according to Mr. Allen's opinion, it was by the shipper of the corn himself. The letter offering \$5 per car to Mr. Irwin to inspect new corn as old was produced in evidence, the numbers of the cars were furnished, and the pieces of lath which were to indicate the particular cars for inspection were found as according to instructions.

It is fortunate that the grain-inspection force in this city is so organized that bribery or a direct approach to an Inspector is next to impossible, or at least very difficult. The only way in which an approach can be made is by some circuitous method like the one practiced in this case, and this necessitates considerable risk upon the part of the briber, who is virtually working in the dark. In the first place, his communication may fall into the hands of an honest man, as it did in the case of Mr. Irwin. Again, there is no certainty that the Inspector who receives the offer may be upon the track where the grain is to arrive, as the Inspectors are frequently changed about, to-day upon one track and to-morrow upon another. The escape, however, in this case seems have principally turned upon the fact that the offer fell into the hands of an honest man; and, as this kind of contingency is not an every-day occurrence, it in reality leaves a very narrow margin for congratulation.

Chief-Inspector Harper, in view of these circumstances, and the fortunate, but narrow, escape of the office from a serious scandal should not rest content with Mr. Allen's acquittal. The offer of the bribe is unmistakably proven, and he ought to run the bribe to earth in justice to the high reputation of his office. No taint of bribery has touched the grain inspection of the city, but the inspection should be still further protected by demonstrating in a practical way that a bribe cannot be even offered without penalty. There are tricks and subterfuges enough, sharp operathat it is quite impossible to guess from the ions and corners enough, in the of the Board of Trade itself, and the shysters and scalpers of that organization have done enough to injure the reputation of graindealing in this city, without having any new avenues of corruption and trickery opened. In this case, there is a very well-grounded uspicion that the knavery had its origin in the country, which makes it all the more imperative that every possible precaution hould be taken. If corruption and trickery break out at both ends of the line, chaos will

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION. The Convention at Richmond, in consider ing the general subject of cheap transportaion, has substantially, if not of necessity worked itself into an indorsement of a grand system of internal improvements. The paper of Mr Southall was accented as the demand of Virginia and contained also a statement of what Virginia would consent to if her request was complied with. Virginia, in the days of Gen. Washington, had a theory that if there was a canal connecting with the James River at Richmond, and extending to the Ohio River, the commerce of the nation would flow to Hampton Roads. Maryland at a later date had a similar idea, and in 1823 began the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which, after many years of hope expectancy, reached Cumberland and on the east side of the mountains and then stopped. Virginia, however, pushed her canal far up into the mountains, where the work was finally arrested, and is now valueless. Virginia wants that canal completed to the Kanawha River, and, by that stream, to the Ohio River. The estimated cost for the new work to be done is \$60,000,-000, which, with the enlargement and reconstruction of the old work, will make the whole cost about \$100,000,000. In the meantime, the Ohio River has become scant of water, and that stream from the mouth of the Kanawha to the falls will require locks and dams to make it navigable. How much this will cost we do not know, but probably \$30,000,000. When completed, there will be water communication from Cairo to Richmond. From Richmond it is argued that the grain of the West can be transported to New York and New England by steam. If this be done for Virginia, then Virginia is willing that there shall be constructed a canal for the Tennessee River somewhere near Chattanooga, up the mountains of North Alabama and Georgia to the opposite side of the Alleghanies; that the rivers on that side shall be dug out, locked, and dammed, and water communication extended by one line to Savannah and by another line to Mobile. To make these routes available, however, it will be necessary to dig out and straighten the Tennessee River from its mouth on the Ohio, and to put in locks and dams to make it navigable a distance of several hundred miles. The cost of all this work may be roughly estimated at \$75,000,000 to \$100 .-There are other schemes of like

haracter involved in the general plan, which

after that which he established in brick is to be presented to Congress as a sort of omnibus, and which is expected to go through by the force of its own specific gravity.

The means by which this is to be done are to be furnished by the nation; and the nation, it is claimed, can do this either by the issue of an additional \$400,000,000 or \$500,-000,000 of greenbacks, or by the issue of the same amount of bonds,-it costs comparatively nothing to print either form of That, is the substance of Mr. Southall's

great paper." The end sought to be accomplished is to furnish a cheap route of transportation from the West for its grain. The grain-producing portion of the country is annually getting further west and north, and Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming will in a few years be to the country what Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa are at present. The argument is that the grain of the West that in the great majority of cases bills will be pushed forward to the Mississippi River, then be put on boats, and start on its voyage down that river to Cairo ; thence up the Ohio to the Kanawha, and over the mountains and through the valleys of Virginia to Richmond; or up the Tennessee and over the mountains of Geor. gia and Alabama to Savannah or Mobile, and thence coastwise to New York and New England. The question of time as a constituent of value seems never to have been considered in this business. Grain and other Western productions are rarely ever shipped to the East by the producers. These products accumulate at central points whence they are shipped. A man in Iowa sending grain for ward sends to the nearest market, Chicago, Milwankee, St. Louis, or Toledo, and draw at sight for his money; his draft is paid and with the money he renews his trade. A consignment of grain or other produce starting from Dubuque to New York by either the Richmond, Savannah, or Mobile route, would probably, no accidents occurring, reach its destination in six or seven weeks. In that same time the shipper could have sent ten times that amount to Chicago and have got all his money back. Before he could hear of the arrival of his shipment of corn at New York, he could make the trip to Europe, dine with the Vicerov of Egypt, and get back to Iowa. It is this question of time as a constituent of value that discriminates against the New Orleans route; and so important is time that it is no uncommon thing to ship grain from Chicago by steamer to Buffalo and thence by rail to the East, in preference to the loss of eight or ten days by the Erie Canal.

Mr. Southall's plan is a grand one on pa per; it is magnificent as a pretext for issuing more greenbacks; but utterly valueless as promising any relief to a people who want rapid as well as cheap transportation.

THE SUPREME COURT.

If there should be anywhere an incredulous legislator who is of opinion that the Judges of the Supreme Court are overpaid for their services: who thinks their position, on the whole, is an easy one; and wonders why they suffer business to get so far behind, let him visit the office of the Clerk of that Court at Ottawa during its session, inspect the records which they are required to examine, note the volumes of printed abstracts which they are compelled to wade through, to say nothing of the reams of printed and written briefs and arguments, and we are confident that the aforesaid legislator will leave the cramped and inconvenient office of the Clerk of the Court a wiser, if not a sadder, and probably a madder, man than when he entered. If he asks the Judges whether it is necessary that those records should be so immensely voluminous, they will with one accord tell him no. If he inquires whether the abstracts should be of such infinite length, they will answer him no. Should he inquire whether it was necessary that they should diligently read through all this vast amount of matter, they will answer yes. They will tell him it contains, and that they are frequently com pelled to read hundreds of dreary pages to find, at the end, that there is not a single legal question presented by the record.

The legislator will then probably be pre pared to ask whether a remedy for this evil cannot be found, and, zealous in good works, he will undoubtedly be anxious to apply a corrective if one can be discovered. We have before us, as illustrating the extent of this abuse, a record of a cause now pending in the Supreme Court amounting to over 600 pages of manuscript. This entire record, bill of ex ceptions and all, ought not to have been over 175 pages,-indeed, it might have been less than that.

In another case now pending in that Court the record contains 277 pages. The printed abstract is 22 pages. This record should not have been over 50 pages and the abstract not over 5. These two cases may be taken as fair illustrations of the extent to which this abuse is carried. The power to correct it rests with the Legislature and the Court. In the case last referred to, the exception were all based upon the instructions. The bill of exceptions should have embraced no more of the evidence than was necessary to present those exceptions, and the entire bill of exceptions, properly drawn, instructions and all, could have been written on 10 pages of legal cap. Instead of that, however, the transcript of the short-hand reporter's notes of the evidence was presented and allowed as a bill of exceptions, and was embodied in the record as such. It is so near the truth as to justify the assertion that not a single bill of exceptions, properly so-called, was filed in any case pending in the Supreme Court during its last session at Ottawa. The Judges have made an effort to correct this abuse by a rule, but the rule seems to be entirely inoperative. The bill of exceptions should in no case present more of the evidence than is absolutely necessary to render the ruling of the Court to which an exception is taken intelligible. And the practice of sending up to the Supreme Court all the evidence, without reference to the fact as to whether any questions of law are raised upon it or not, is an abuse so serious in its character that it will swamp the Court if not soon corrected. Where the evidence is conflicting as to a certain fact, it is quite enough to say, if anything whatever need be said in the bill of exceptions concerning it. that the plaintiff introduced evidence tending to show a certain state of facts, and that th defendant introduced evidence tending to show the opposite state of facts. Where the evidence in the Court below is con-flicting, the Supreme Court will not attempt to reconcile it, nor will they disturb a judgment where the evidence in the cause is conflicting. These are questions peculiarly within the province of the jury, and the purpose of an appeal is not to transfer the trial of question of fact from a jury of twelve men, who see and hear all the witnesses and here every op-portunity of determining from their appear-

ance upon the stand what witnesses are en titled to belief, to a jury of seven gentlemen who neither see nor hear the witr have no means to aid them in det which tell the truth. The trouble rests with the practice as to bills of exceptions, Supreme Court of the United States will not tolerate nuisances and impositions of this character. A few years since a case was taken to that Court from this circuit, and taken to that Court its had been prepared something after the fashion pre-vailing in the Supreme Court of this State. The Judges at Washington denounced the practice in the most unmistakable terms, and gave very emphatic notice that thereafter cases brought to that Court with such bills of exceptions would be dismissed at sight. It is needless to say that the admonition had the desired effect. It is safe to say of exceptions in cases taken to the Supreme Court of this State are ten times longer than they need to be. Reduced to their proper proportions, the perusal of the record by the Court would not consume one-fourth the time that it now does, and the real the case would be much more clearly apprehended and understood than they now are There would, as a matter of course, be the who would object to the system here recom mended, but it is not difficult to see who the objectors would be. Other benefits would result from the system here pointed out the those named, the consideration of which ar

reserved to another time.

Banting's celebrated system of reducing for involved too much sacrifice to become popular Another system is now announced, which, ben simple and pleasant, should become fas It is merely this: Rise at 6 o'clock and drin three glasses of Kreutzen water, eat two tolled eggs and a roll, drink a cup of tea, take an hour vapor-bath, a good rub and a cold-water bath then rub the body with vinegar. Then take brisk walk for an hour or two, after which con sume meat or fish, vegetables, fruit, without sugar, two rolls and half a bottle of wine. the six succeeding hours walk about in the for est (if there be one handy) and then dine upon cold meat, boiled fruit, half a bottle of sina and a roll of bread. This alone would have n effect, being merely a basis of gene To make it effectual the patient must take to alkaline pills daily, five in the morning and the same at night. It will not surprise that the first patient to try this easy remedy reduced himself from \$10 to 180 pounds in air a seven months. Whether this was due to the die or the pills, however, is a question for the indi ridual to determine.

himself down egregiously asinine, he pune tured a swindle of the most unblushing de scription. A collection of paintings was exhibited at Kurtz's Art Gallery, among them a canva declared on the catalogue to be the original 'Salome" by Regnault. Mr. Cook, who wa familiar with the work in question, wrote to th New York Tribune exposing "the daub as a wretched fraud." The auction occurred a day or two later, and, when the "Salome" was eached, the excitement of the spectators wa very great. The auctioneer made some disput aging remarks with regard to Mr. Cook's m possessing wealth enough to pay damages, but threatened to sue the paper which published his letter. He said he had never claimed this tob an original, but maintained that it was painted by H. Regnault. The explanation did not suffer to convince the audience, and the painting up not sold. Some ignorant parvenu, a potential purchaser, who would have jumped at the con-terfeit for the sake of the name, one of the class the auctioneer aimed at, owes Mr. Cook heavy sum of money and thanks for saving his

It is an ancient joke upon allopathic tres ment to say that a sickly patient will soon be m able to speak in hot weather by reason of the rise of the mercury in his system, which get ting up to his throat, would choke him. Accord thing like this has actually occurred in the gay Capital. An Algerian soldier, who had con tracted disease of the liver, took to mercury. Now it would be difficult to say whether he is mated mass of quicksilver. The average be of the human body is 98 degrees. This is a height to which poor Louis Lamarck cannot tise. His faculties are anchored to 91% degree He can hear and read plainly at that temper-ture. As it rises or falls he loses his facilities At 70 degrees he becomes blind, at 65 he lose his taste, and at 20 his touch, and below that temperature he can handle hot iron. What or a winter tom-and-jerry! Perhaps the car furnishes an explanation of the frequent phonomena of weak knees, stammering tengue, and a general inclination to loll age

PERSONAL IN CHICAGO.

The Hon. Alonzo Loring, of Wheeling, We Va., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Rudolphsen, the wife of the concert singer, is stopping at Conley's St

The Hon. Franklin Corwin, member of 0 ress elect from Peru, Ill., and the Hon. Da G. Fort, member of Congress elect, are stopp at the Grand Pacific. E. H. Waldron, General Superintendent of his

Kankakee Line, James F. Joy, President of in Michigan Southern, and E. W. Washburn, Tras Pacific Railway, are among the prom road officials stopping at the Palmer House. The prize awarded to M'lle. Gagne, an ele silver pitcher and goblet suitably inscribe in the competetive contest at the French Caddle Church, was duly donated to the young in

Wednesday evening. Mr. L. E. Read, Vice-President of the I mi National Bank of St. Paul—the mammoth st. of the Northwest, outside of Chicago—will is

merchant prince McQuillan and oti gentlemen, are among the guests at the Pain

Palmer House—A. H. Morrison, William D. Hall, Minneapolis; S. T. Montaus; J. H. Teiford, New York Johnstone, Milwaukee; H. B. Andreyton, Ontario. Grand Pacific Woolworth, Dakota; H. A. Smith, leans; Peter Decker, San Francisco; P. Council Binffs; B. Hoimes, Buffalo Young, Milwaukee; C. B. Scott, Syra J. Maxwell, Boston; J. H. Windsor, T. Ps.; W. M. Benjamin, New York, Man House—Thomas H. Galk, J. B. Sumner, New York; H. Ames, Potsdam; Philetus Savrekosh; W. H. Stevens, Detroit; Wilson, Rock Island; George H. Mankato; B. R. Nickerson, San Fran Dearborn, Havana. Tremos James Shaves, Atlanta; D. H. Jones J. H. Ammon, Boston; E. G. Oal Louis; George Alden, Boston; Heart Louis; George Alden, Boston; Heart

Special Dispatch to Phe Chicago Pribunt.
KANSAS CITY. Mo., Dec. 3.—O. S. Lyford, M. General Superintendent of the Ha Joseph Railroad, is in the city. It is to take the same place on the Kar lately vacated by Mr. Bowen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago I PRINGFIELD. Ill., Dec. 3.—Mr. Fronti-elect of Cook County, was

BLOODED CATTL

Second Day's Proceedings of vention of Short-He Breeders.

Toronto, Canada, Fixed Up Place for Holding the Convention.

L. H. Pickerell, of Illinois. President for the Ensuing Year.

Important Papers Read the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago T SPRINGSIELD. Ili., Dec. 3.-The Convention met again this morning, pess of the day consisted mainly of of essays, -all of which evinced the of essays.—an of which evinced the perfect understanding of the subject is the verdict of all disinterested the Convention is composed of meno ordinary ability, and, as a deliberation proceedings are a model. The ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the next two years resulted President, J. H. Prokerell, Illinois; dents, William Warfield, Kentucky, Christie, Canada; Secretary, S. F. Indiana; Treasurer, Claude Matthey Directors, Gen. L. Desha, Kentu. Jones, Ohio; M. Miles, Michigan; Jones, Onlo; Al. Aller White, Outar Occhran, Quebec; Clint Babbitt, Wir J. Dunlap, Illinois; George Spragu H. Kissenger, Alissouri; Harvey Crav Cyrus Jones, California; D. W. Cra M. S. Cockrell, Tennessee.

STATISTICS.

Acommittee, of which Mr. Pickerell he Charman, was appointed to ties as to the number, pedigree, thorn cattle in the United States.

ADDRESS TO BREEDERS.

A Committee, of which M. Dan note, is the Chairman, was created address to the breeders of the Ut urging upon them the importance ciation, and the objects to be accom and thus, if possible, to induce the

members.

COLOR OF ANIMALS.

Mr. Bailey, of Buffalo, N. Y., read the hair as an evidence of the quality mai. The paper was intended to there was no prejudice in favor of inally, and that the natural color of short-horns was light, and the best number of prize-takers were of this largest per cent of reds, the favorit in Americs, of the original English I per cent of the whole.

Dr. Sprague read a paper on the BARRENNESS OF ANIMALS, and aimed to show that this was larged to the continued fattening of

sult of the continued fattening of cration after generation. The fatty NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

Toronto, Cauada, was fixed to of holding the next Conventi 1875, the time. A RESOLUTION OF THANKS was passed to the Hou. John B. Shithe Union Stock-Yards Company, foffered, free of cost, to breeders

PAPER BY MR. PICKERELL The following paper was read by erell, of Illinois, and was received to

e pedigree is right, it i mimal stall. Then ther

merita of real value, may not be an issat, delicate one, abould always be The nose of itself is

ebrated system of reducing flesh much sacrifice to become popular, a is now announced, which, being asant, should become fashionable, ais: Rise at 6 o'clock and drink fish, vegetables, fruit, without ng hours walk about in the for e one bandy) and then dine upon iled fruit, half a bottle of wine, read. This alone would have no ual the patient must take ten aily, five in the morning and the It will not surprise the reader patient to try this easy remedy re-from 310 to 180 pounds in six or Whether this was due to the diet wever, is a question for the indilarence Cook, of New York, wrote

egregiously asinine, he pune le of the most unblushing de collection of paintings was exhib-Art Gallery, among them a canvas he catalogue to be the original Regnault. Mr. Cook, who was the work in question, wrote to the ribune exposing "the daub as a ad." The auction occurred a day and, when the "Salome" was citement of the spectators was The auctioneer made some dispars s with regard to Mr. Cook's not alth enough to pay damages, but sue the paper which published his id he had never claimed this to be ut maintained that it was painted it. The explanation did not suffice ne ignorant parvenu, a potential sake of the name, one of that meer aimed at, owes Mr. Cook s money and thanks for saving him

ncient joke upon allopathic treat-hat a sickly patient will soon be un-in hot weather by reason of the mercury in his system, which, get-throat, would choke him. Accord-Algerian soldier, who had conse of the liver, took to mercury.

I be difficult to say whether he is of quicksilver. The average heat n body is 98 degrees. This is a lich poor Louis Lamarck cannot ulties are anchored to 91% degrees, and read plainly at that tempera-ses or fails he loses his faculties. he becomes blind at 65 he loses i at 20 his touch, and below that he can handle hot iron. What a d accompany a summer lemonad m-and-jerry! Perhaps the cast explanation of the frequent phok knees, stammering tengue, and nation to loli against a lamp-pott

PERSONAL.

IN CHICAGO. zo Loring, of Wheeling, West heen, the wife of the emine r, is stopping at Couley's St.

ranklin Corwin, member of Orn-om Peru, Ill., and the Hon. Daniel ber of Congress elect, are stopping

ne, James F. Joy, President of the thern, and E. W. Washburn, Tesas ay, are among the prominent rail-stopping at the Palmer House. warded to M'lle. Gagne, an ele art we contest at the French Cati-die duly donated to the young lady

ked. Vice-President of the his ked St. Paul—the mammoth hask rest, outside of Chicago—will the use McQuillan and other St. Paul among the guests at the Paimer

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OUSS—A. H. Morrison,

lail. Minneapolis; S. T. Handis,

H. Teiford, New York; E. W.

Fexas; the Hon. J. M. Griith,

John Bowen, Philadelphia; j. C.

Milwaukee; H. B. Andrew, H. ail
J. Grand Pacific C. D.

Dakota; H. A. Smith, New Orbecker, San Francisco; P. J. Carios,

Ta: B. Holmes, Buffalo; William

aukee; C. B. Scott, Syraouse; W.

Boston; J. H. Windsor, Titusvils,

enjamin, New York;

—Thomas H. Galt, Sterling;

muer, New York; Henry

dam; Philatus Sawyer, C.t.

K. Island; George H. Breysier,

R. Nickerson, San Francisco; L.

H. Stevens, On Francisco; L.

Havana. Tremont House

sa, Atlanta; D. H. Jones, Rache;

on, Boston; E. G. Callaha, di.

ye Alden, Boston; Henry Tayl,

Fitzsimmons, New York; P. A.

elphia; A. F. Thayer, Boston.

Elsewhere The Chicago Tribuna.

tendent of the Hamibal & E. oad, is in the city. It is said he is

road, is in the city. It is said he was the place on the Kansas Pacific do by Mr. Bowen.

Dispatch to The Chicago Trybuns.

LD. Ill., Dec. 3.—Mr. Frank Agnew. of Cook County, was in the city called upon the Secretary of State, d to him his commission as Sheriff. ane, of Chicago, the architect of the cuse, at whose invitation the messions of the county of the count

BLOODED CATTLE. second Day's Proceedings of the Convention of Short-Horn

Breeders.

Toronto, Canada, Fixed Upon as the Place for Holding the Next Convention.

L H. Pickerell, of Illinois, Elected President for the Ensuing Year.

Important Papers Read Before the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, SPRINGSIELD. Ill., Dec. 3.—The Short-Horn Carenton met again this morning. The busi-per of the day consisted mainly of the reading of sears.—all of which evinced thought and a of sears.—all of which evinced thought and a refet understanding of the subject treated. It is the verdict of all disinterested persons that the Convention is composed of men of more than all of the conventions and as a deliberative body, its posedings are a model. The ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the next two years resulted as follows President, J. H. Pickerell, Illinois; Vice-Presiwilliam Warfield, Kentucky, and David drisie, Canada; Secretary, S. F. Lockridge, bass; Treasurer, Claude Matthews, Indiana; Discors, Gen. L. Desha, Kentucky; T. C. Directors, Gen. L. Desna, Rentucky; T. C.
Loss, Ohio; M. Miles, Michigan; J. R. Page,
Ser York; Stephen - White, Ontario; M. H.
Ochran, Quebec; Clint Babbitt, Wisconsin; A.
LDunlap, Illinois; George Sorague, Iowa; J.
Lissenger, Missouri; Harvey Craver, Indiana; Cros Jones, California; D. W. Crane, Kansas; L. 8. Cockrell, Tennessee.

Asommittee, of which Mr. Pickerell, of Illinois, she Charman, was appointed to collect statisto the number, pedigree, etc., of shorten cattle in the United States.

ADDRESS TO BREEDERS. Committee. of which M. Dancan, of Illithe Chairman, was created to draft an sidress to the breeders of the United States, aring upon them the importance of this Asso-cuse, and the objects to be accomplished by it, addns, if possible, to induce them to become

maters.

Mr. Bailey, of Buffalo, N. Y., read a paper on the haras an evidence of the quality of the animal. The paper was intended to show that there was no prejudice in favor of color originally, and that the natural color of the early shot-horas was light, and the best and largest number of prize-takers were of this color. The injust per cent of reds, the favorite color now in America, of the original English herd, was 17 per cent of the whole.

Dr. Sprague read 2 paper on the BARRINNESS OF ANIMALS.

Dr. Sprague read a paper on the
ARBENNESS OF ANIMALS,
and aimed to show that this was largely the result of the continued fattening of cattle, gencation after generation. The fatty matter produced in this way bears upon the organs of reproduction in such a way as to prevent concep-

of holding the next Convention, and Dec. 2, 1875, the time.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS
Tas pessed to the Hon. John B. Sherman, for the Union Stock-Yards Company, for facilities effect, free of cost, to breeders for sales of their stock.

PAPER BY MR. PICKERELL.
The following paper was read by J. H. Pickeell, of Illinois, and was received with marked

real, of Illinois, and was received with marked approval:

Stort Horns; Fancies and Prejudices vs. Reality Lackhess. "No one who breeds Short-Horns intelligible, either with an eye to profit or pleasure, but also fancy, both as regards the real, living, moving timi, and the paper Short-Horn, with pure ancestry played. Then there are particular fancies in regal to the horns, their size, shape, length, color, rais in or points our, points up or points down; their size, shape, size, and color,—is his the skin should be; size of the head, length the face, width, etc. Then the jaws, eyes, ears, irratiate, etc. The same in regard to long necks without necks, thick necks and slim necks, chubby was, etc.; shoulders set straight or obliquely, thick thin, heavy or light, rough or smooth, points bare stared; brisket prominent, smooth, wide, narrow down, plump or flabby; crops thick or thin, thigh or low; thick or light "through the last" long ribs or short ribs, high-sprung or low the ribs of short ribs, high-sprung or low

sign ribbed up close or long coupled; thick long, sign ones, same of hips and hands of the conse, class or short, square or short, square or short, square or size twist, full or straight—twisted in or twisted it, had legs long or short; bonnes fine or coarse, sight or crooked; tail fine or coarse, long or short, square or size twist, full or straight—twisted in or twisted with the bush do, white or red; hide thick or thin, also or hard, yellow or white; hair coarse or fine, sig or short, thin or "full of hair."

The me color, from plain white to fancy red, with the tools of shades imaginable between the two. In the color, from plain white to fancy red, with the tinis of shades imaginable between the two. In the color, from the singular of the trib, the color of the trib, the color of the trib, the color of the trib, the color, as a whole; if the dam runs to a certain arting noint, with the sire of some other blood, hats it have of that family or of that; whether one that the color, the color of the trib, the color of mat in valuable parts more than the other. The trib, the color of mat in valuable parts more than the other, the color of the trib, the color of mat in valuable parts more than the other, and the trib, the color of the trib, and the color of mat in valuable parts more than the other, and the trib, the color of the trib, and the color of the trib, and the color of the trib, and the color of the most of the difference and real value, for white a heavy,

the weight from the paunch and offal, adds to the weight of the high and valuable parts. Fancy, and prejudice also, frequently makes great sacrifice in the heart, as the light and delicate points so much admired, genuently carries the same delicate proportion to the heart, the most vital part of the beast. If the animal is light "through the heart" and behind the shoulders the abouttons of that origin will be diminished. Fancy overlooks many faults in the loins and hips; while Usefulness says that the ribs should be well sprung—" round as a barrel"—and not too short, a little paunchinoss can be overlooked, as a good feeder generally has some place to put it. Loins are fancy cuts in reality, and should, if thick and broad, even if a little arched, one becessarily make wide hips, but they should not be negled, or rough—not too prominent, especially in a Broad, and of but little importance if light. The fore-flank especially should be full, to give room to the attenual organs, and to add to the value of the plate. A low, thick hind-flank is also very desirable, adding weight without occupying space that is needed for anything else, draw the straight and square, carrying larer by having the rumps straight and square, carrying larer by having the rumps straight and square, carrying which well down to the quarter. Peekedness s really objectionable, and, if it comes from high contrades the quarters,—rounding them up before a deceder at that point. The quality of the quarter is much enhanced by being increased in well let down, and full, as daylight is not much carrier is much enhanced by being increased in quarter is much enhanced by being increased in the room of the link, conditions at no expense of space. "Star owned down better in a straight hind leg than in crowned one. Thigh bones are necessary, but might just as well be covered with mean as to be bare. The shraw of the ground to the hock, and the longer from the ground to the hock, and the longer from the ground to the hock, and the longer from the room of the out" in the end. How far we can follow fancies and make stock profitable is a question that time alone can settle. That many are guilty (more or less) of following fancy to the sacrifice of reality, no one can successfully deny. For my own part, any fancy (or whim, if you please) that I can follow, without sacrificing usefulness, that will please my customers,—that they are willing to pay for,—I intend to follow just as iong as they are in that notion; but I am not willing, while fancy demands a sacrifice of usefulness, to follow in the fashion, even at the risk of being called as white fancy demands a sacrifice of usefulness, to fol-low in the fashion, even at the risk of being called an "old fogy," These points may be too strongly pre-sented,—overdrawn. If so, the writer only has to apologize, because he thinks there is danger enough already to warrant it. He would suggest that others make a note thereof, and then—do as they please, of course.

Mr. Holloway, of filinois, offered a resolution to the effect that so imported short-horned animals should be admitted to record in this country unless it had a record of at least eight cross es. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Resolutions, who reported the following resolution, which was adopted: AFTERNOON SESSION.

on nesonutous, who reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Your Committee, to whom was referred resolutions in relation to pedigree, respectfully report that, while they recognize the importance of purity of blood in short-horns, it is believed that it is not within the province of this Association to publish a head book or to lay down arbitrary rules for the guidance of the preprietors or editors of herd books, which are private property. Your Committee is likewise satisfied that the constant discussion of the subject of recording pedigrees is productive of harm, by interfering with the rights of individuals. We, therefore, recommend that the resolution referred to be indefinitely postponed, and that each man be allowed to judge for himself of the purity and suthority of pedigrees.

S. DESHA,

S. DESHA,
J. H. KIDSINGER,
J. H. FIORERELL,
CLINTON BABBITT,
JNO. R. PAGE,
M. MILES,
D. CERISTIE,
M. BRIGGS,
COMMITTEE

STRICKEN OUT.

The by-law dropping members from the roll who failed to pay dues for one mouth after due was stricken out.

COMMITTEE CONTINUED. Mr. Pickerell, from Committee on Statistics, reported that Mr. Alexander Charles, of Cedar Rapides, Ia., had proposed to supply blanks for statistical reports to each breeder in the country and to tabulate the reports made on those blanks and surplushes the table Society. and supply the table to the Society. A standing committee to consider the subject and report at

the next meeting was recommended, and the temporary committee appointed yesterday was continued as the Standing Committee. The report was adopted.

PHILOSOPHY OF CATTLE-FEEDING.

A paper by A. W. Stewart, of New York, was read by the Secretary, on "The Philosophy of Cattle-Feeding." The writer contended that the best results were obtained by feeding cooked feed, and that nitrogenous food alone should be used, and that food containing a large element of sacharine matter should be avoided, not only on account of its non-nucricious property, but on account of its non-nutricious property, but for the further reason that this class of food, it

for the further reason that this class of food, it is believed, will produce sterility, and, on this theory, the writer thought that much of the sterility in the fine-bred cattle could be satisfactorily explained.

At this point it was announced that there was A Deficiency in the finances of the Association of \$350 after all the fees had been collected. Mr. Sandusky, of Illinois, arose and proposed to raise the amount by contributions, and handed in a \$5 bill, and in a few minutes the amount was thus raised.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Resolutions of THANKS.

Resolutions were passed thanking the Secretary of State and Auditor for the use of the Representative hall, and other courtesies; the outgoing officers were complimented, and the Chicago & Alton Raulroad Company and its officers, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad and its officers, came in for thanks for courtesies extended.

courtesies extended.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention at its evening session adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of William T. Hughes, of Kentucky, a member of the Association, recently deceased, after which it ad-

journed.

The proceedings have proven very satisfactory to the members, and the Convention is pronounced a decided success.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, generally cloudy weather, except in the Missouri Valley, with easteriy or southerly winds, increasing in force; no decided change in temperature, and falling barometer. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Win	id.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m. 11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m.	30.10 30.18 30.24 30.35	37 38 33	80 80 71 70	W., fres N., brisl N., fres N., fres N. E., f N. E., f	h resh		Thring. Lt.snow Cloudy. Cloudy.
Maximu			AL C	48; min	TIONS.		as dringer
			C	HICAGO, I	Dec. 3-	-10:18	p. m.
Station.	Bar	.17%	"	Wand.	Rain	We	ather.
Cairo		7 4	2 N.	gentle		Clear	
Cheyenne. Cincinnati,				W., bris.			
Chicago	. 30.8	6 3	3 N.	E., fresh		Clou	dy.
Cleveland. Davenport.				brisk			
Denver Duluth	. 29.9	2 3	48.,	gentle		Clear	i.
Detroit	. 30.3	5 2	8 N.,	fresh		Clou	dy.
Escanaba . Fort Gibson				E., gentle fresh			
Keckuk	. 30.8	2 3	7 Ca	m		Clou	dy.
Leavenw'th				E., gentle gentle			
Marquette	. 30.4	3 1	9 8.,	gentle	.1 .04	Fair.	
Milwaukee. Omaha	. 30.4	9 8	7 8.	W., gentle E., fresh		Clear	
Breckenrd	g 29.9	6 1		E., brick			

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON , Dec. 3 .- Steamships Italy and Ethiopia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Steamships Minnesota, from Liverpool, Holsatia and Klap tock, from Hamburg, and steamer Algeria, from New York, Dec. 3,—Arrived—Steamer P. Caland, from Rotterdam.
Southampton, Dec. 8.—The steamship Hohen-stoffen, from New York, has arrived. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Third Annual Reunion of the Chicago Alumni Association.

A Notable Gathering of Distinguished Gentlemen.

What Was Said in Response to the Various Toasts.

Weslevan University is situated at Middleton Conn. In this city and State, and throughou the great Northwest, are scattered its graduates who have, by their erudition and energy in the cause of religion and education, earned for themselves exalted reputations and tended to bring the morality and educational standards of the people resident here to its present gratifying and, indeed, proud position. There is a strong tie of friendship, amounting to affection sometimes, engendered by ellege-life. Fellow-students, total strangers at their first meeting, are, by the influence of their benign mother, made steadfast, everlasting friends. Thus, wherever-the graduates of a college meet they contrive, if possible, to give shape and form to their fraternal feelings, by the formation of clubs or asso-ciations. The graduates of Wesleyan University in this part of the country are joined together under the magic tie called "The Chicago Weslevan University Club." They have their annual rennions, and at such times business and professional cares are for the nonce unnoticed. and they live over again, during the brief period of their meeting, their college days-the studentdays of happy memory.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REUNION of the graduates of the Wesleyan University was held last evening at the Palmer House The Rev. H. Bannister, D. D., presided. On his immediate right sat Joseph S. Cummings, D. D., LL.D., President of the Weslevan University, present by invitation of the Alumni; the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D.: the Rev. S. A.W. Jewett D. D. On his left, the Rev. Minor Raymond, D. D.; the Hon. Charles Negus, Fairfield, Ia.; and the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D., President of the Northwestern University. The other graduates present were: A. Edwards, D. D.; W. X. Niude, D. D.; Judge Chas. Negus, Judge R. F. Crowell, the Rev. N. H. Axteil, the Rev. C. N. Stowers, the Rev. W. H. Daniels, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, Prof. O. Marcy, LL.D.; Prof. R. L. Cumnock, Prof. J. G. Allyn, Prof. A. F. Nightingale, Prof. L. Kistler, Prof. H. S. Carhart, M. Hattield, M. D.; the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, Prof. H. F. Fisk, Prof. H. A. Coolidge, the Rev. W. L. Smith, P. C. Smith, A. W. Kellogg, S. Thatcher, Jr., H. L. Dickinson, P. B. Shumway, M. L. Sendder, Jr.

The Club sat down to dinner at 7 p. m. and discussed an elaborate and elegant menu. the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D. President of

When the last item on the carte was reached when the tast tem of the carte was reached the tost-master rose and announced the first sentiment. In reply, Dr. Cummings rose to respond. The toast was, "Alma Mater." He was received with applause. He said he regarded it as a compliment to Alma Mater that he was present. He would not forget that he met them simply as her representative. No words of with present. He would not forget that he met them simply as her representative. No words of wisdom or wit were expected from him. But the announcement of his name was a warning to the wits that their time was come, and he knew that from no gathering of graduates could a heartier response be given. Men who unite from their literary associations meet to revive the recollections of other days. It had always seamed proper to him to do so. It hat they always seemed proper to him to do so; that they should meet at stated times and exchange views; receive and give renewed expressions of friendship; talk over old times; speak of the resolutions made,—of those successfully, triumphantly kept, and those not observed; and give and rekept, and those not observed; and give and re-ceive counsel. Among associations of literary men, or rather of college-men, in opposition to clabs of business-men, there is no selfishness. There is always to be found among college-men only one desire, and that was to benefit each other. He stood before them in Chicago, this great city which no num-ber of calamities could annul; and if any one ber of calamities could appal; and, if any one should say to him, "What has Wesleyan University done?" he should say, "Look around you." Dr. Cummings then referred in complimentary terms to several of the gentlemen present, eulogizing them for their scholarly attainments, and, as a teacher, proudly laying claim to some of the genius. He then sketched the history of the University. Its beginning was feeble, but its founders were energetic men. They gave it a high-sounding name; an unfortunate one, as it conveys the idea that it was sectarian. It is not so. At some future day it might be thought proper to give it the name of some other lifustrious man, but still ber of calamities could appal; and, if any one some other illustrious man there was no desire to disclaim the fact that sec-ular and religious education went hand in hand. The founders sought to give free education, af-fording to students the easiest terms. Of course, such a state of things could not last. Last year the enormous sum of \$15 was received for tuithe enormous sum of e.15 was received for turtion. This system had to be abolished. Within the past fourteen years there had been a satisfactory increase in its property. Among Eastern colleges, it was the only one which opened a laboratory to the students, who were expected to work there as part of their regular course. There were 185 students in the extelleges, and the course catologue, and the cost of maintaining the course of studies by the obligatory small cases was very

of studies by the obligatory small cases was very expensive. He made a protest against creating a number of institutions which were unnecessary, and drew away from those already established the students who would naturally find their way to them. He had no fear for the welfare of the University which could show such a record of the past. The associations of it were precious, and with the power of the men living and of the memories of those who are dead, there was no doubt of the continued success of the Wesleyan University. [Applause.] COLLEGE LIFE IN THE DATIVE." "COLLEGE LIFE IN THE DATIVE."

The Rev. W. X. Ninde made a humorous response to the toast, "College Life in the Dative." He said he had studied the subject considerably, so much indeed that it had, he thought, affected his digestion. A gentleman suggested that it had not affected his appetite. To which he replied that he was influenced by the gentleman's example. He felt like the minister who, when asked to make a prayer, said that he had not had time to make preparation; or, like the Hiberoian who fell from the ladder which he was mounting with a hod of bricks, and in answer to his friend's inquiry whether he was wer to his friend's inquiry whether he was kilt "or not, said, "No, but I'm, speechless." In just such a happy, humorous strain Mr. Ninde proceeded, and wound up with merely the barest reference to college life,—which circum-stance may turn out for Mr. Ninde, with his associates, to be allied to the accusative.

Perry C. Smith responded to the toast,

"THE TRUE MONUMENT-BUILDER."
Orange Judd. A resume of the good things
Mr. Judd has done—especially the immense
benefits he conferred upon the University—
formed the subject of Mr. Smith's address.

" DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. Dr. Fowler was received with applause as he rose to reply to the toast—"Our Distinguished Guests—Successful lives are not accidents."

He thought it spoke well for the Christian training of the graduates that they had fed so well and generally cared for him an adopted child. He felt embarrassed like Moses, who did not know what relationship he stood to his father, his mother, and his wife. He did not exactly know his relationship to the college. He found himself there at least in a gratifying relationship. Speaking of the distinguished guests, he said men are to be measured by what they do, not by what they are, or whose children they may be. Under that standard, the honored man, whom they were glad to meet there in this raw Western land, measured in every way grandly, gigantically. [Applause.] Did he ask each one present what most impressed them when they were in the University, they would answer "Dr. Cummings." [Applause.] The one thing that had been the standard of measurement had been the standard of work measurement had been the standard of work he said had in Dr. Fowler was received with applause as he dent. Dr. Fowler spoke of the influence the President had upon regulating and forming the lives of young men. His work, he said, had in it the character of immortality; and he showed how such work paid,—was worth the trouble incidental to it. He thought it was the bull-dog element that caused a man to succeed. He had seen a bull-dog and a wolf-dog debate. The former, by his grip irrelaxable,—he never let go,—succeeded; he never let go until some one came to bury the other dog. (Langther, I it came to bury the other dog. [Laughter.] It was the lower jaw which made the man: the character in him which would not let him lose his hold until he succeeded.

CULTURE. Dr. Edwards was set down to speak to the toast: "What is your enture to me?" Mr. Edwards asked the toast-master to read the subject

aloud, as all had not, he thought, heard it. When the toast was read, Mr. Edwards, with the blandest smile, and affecting perfect innocence, answered: "Really, Doctor. I give up the conundrum!" A perfect shout of laughter greeted this sally, and Mr. Edwards was again brought to his feet. He said, with an air of seriousness, that the subject was one that should be deliberately discussed, and, as so much levity had been indulged in, he could not think of proceeding, and begged to be excused. [Great laughter.]

Physical Education.

Judge Crowell, a spieudid specimen of muscular Christianity, responded briefly to the toast, "Physical Education in College." He spoke of the games of foot-ball and base-ball, at which latter he broke a brother's proboscis, and what he termed the most delightful sport—he tired of the other games—wood-sawing.

"KNOWLEDDE AND CHARACTER."

Dr. Raymond had the task of replying to the

"KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER."

Dr. Ravmond had the task of replying to the toast, "Knowledge Is Talent; Character Is Success," and he acquitted himself very happily, the pearl of his speech being that the knowledge imparted to students in the Wesleyan University is indeed talent,—such talent as gives character to a man, which must in due course bring lim to success. When Dr. McKown had related

When Dr. McKown had related AN "EXPERIENCE".

of his class-days, in connection with the subject set for him—"The Greek Testament lesson, Monday mornings—an experience which many present were not themselves ignorant of," Dr. Bannister rose and said: Gentlemen, many of us have to take the steam-cars to-night, and it is about time we were starting. I regret that we have not an opportunity to listen to the other address, for our hour of good cheer must be interrupted. We have, I think, all had a good time, and we shall not soon forget it. Now if some one will strike up "Auld Lang Syne," we will join and close. will join and close.

The graduates then sang one verse of the hon-

The graduates then sang one verse of the honored old song, all standing, and afterwards separated. The toasts not mentioned, and remaining on the list at the break-up, were: "The new departure in education,"—Dr. Bannister; "What becomes of the Alumni?"—Prof. Nightingale; "Gil Haven is not dyspetic and is not ingale; "Gif Haven is not dyspetic and is no afraid of his own reputation,"—Prof. Marcy and "That blessed baby!"—Prof. Scudder.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A HITCH IN THE FREE-PASS REFORM. From the information furnished by the Secre tary of the Railroad Managers' Meeting, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday, THE TRIB-UNE was led to believe that the free-pass system had been abolished by all the Western roads and that henceforth none but railroad managers, hog drivers, and country editors shall enjoy th privilege of a free ride on a railroad train. The information furnished was far from correct. It is learned from undoubted authority that the Illinois Central Railroad has stubbornly refused to enter into any agreement whatever, and the resolutions adopted at the meeting were made conditional on theu adoption by all other Western lines. As the Illinois Central will not sign the agreement under any condition whatever, there is but little prospect that the resolutions will ever be carried into effect. The managers of the Illinois Central, however, claim that they will not issue free passes indiscriminately, but will only issue them to such parties as they think are entitled to them. They do not wish to bind themselves by agreements which they claim are usually vio-

agreements which they claim are usually violated as fast as adopted.

BALTIMORE 2 OHIO FREIGHT RATES.

The managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Bailroad have decided to take no notice of the new tariff adopted by the Saratoga Commissioners on the 1st of this month. They do not think it is just nor advisable to raise the rates because competition by water has ceased. The old rates between this city and Baltimore will be maintained and which are as follows: Fourth class freights and grain 35 cents per hundred pounds; cut meats 40 cents, and flour 70 cents. The managers of this road have also made arrangements, by which, after next Monday, the daily Baltimore market reports will be sent to the Baltimore market reports will be sent to the Board of Trade of this city.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Frank E. Snow has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. H. C. Wentworth to the General Passenger Agency of the read

THE WISCONSIN VALLEY BAILBOAD was extended to Wausau early in November, making 40 miles this year, and its opening celebrated by one of the grandest railroad excursions from Tomah to Wausau that ever took place in the State of Wisconsin, the people of the latter place expressing their satisfaction at getting out of the wilderness by all sorts of joyous demonstrations,—among other things, feeding with boundless hospitality a multitude of over 2,000 people who came to see them.

A NEW PROJECT.

The LaCrosse papers are advocating a project of building a railroad from LaCrosse, Ia., down to the east bank of the Mississippi River, some 18 miles, to a point opposite Sumner, to connect with the Caledonia & Mississippi Narrow Gauge Railroad, which has been graded ready for the ailroad, which has been grad ties, and which it is proposed to extend

THE ERIE INJUNCTION CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—This afternoon Judge Donohue appointed John S. Lawrence Referee in the suit of J. C. Angell against the Erie Rail-

THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Dec. 3.—J. H. Devereaux, President of the Atlantic & Great Western and Cleveland, Col umbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads, was in the city to-day. He said frankly that the railroad relations which followed the Saratoga countract were not allocather harmo-Saratoga contract were not altogether harmo-Saratoga contract were not altogether harmonious, and that the situation was by no means encouraging. Rates have not been strictly adhered to. One road, and another, and then another has been charged with cutting under the rates. The agents of the Pennsylvania Road had been energed with cutting under, and so had the Great Western Dispatch Line, which runs on the Eric Road. What is lacking is largely due to the refused of the Great Truck is largely due to the refusal of the Grand Truck Railroad to enter into the compination, more than to the non-participation of the Baltimore & Ohio. He thought that the Association of the Western roads had been fairly successful, and had brought about some good results.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES VS. THE UNITED NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Jefferson Fire-Insurance Company and twelve others have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover from the Government the amount colected from them as revenue tax upon dividends declared upon accrued earnings. The point taken is, that the law of 1860, with its subsequent amendments, is unconstitutional.

LIBEL SUIT. New Haven, Conn., Dec. 3.—Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, brought suit for libel against the Daily Palladium to-day, claiming \$50,000. The Doctor claims that by a certain criticism of his action at the time of his attempted exposure of J. B. Brown, the mind-reader, in this city last October, the Palladium has greatly injured his reputation and business. jured his reputation and business.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- In wheat there was more one at the opening, with a better demand at improved prices. The demand is chiefly for spring. The market closes better and fairly active. The light arrivals and better supply of tonnage give holders some advantage. Winter s well held, but is quiet. The sales are 134,400 bushels, at \$1.05@1.08 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota, \$1.10@1.11 for No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.07@1.09 for No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.131/4 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.251/4 for No. 1 Minnesota, \$1.28@1.28 for red Western, \$1.29 for amber do, \$1.35@1.36 for white Michigan, \$1.30 for amber do, \$1.12 for North-

west.

Barley inactive and tame. Sales of 4,000 bu
State at \$1.30 for four-rowed on track, and
\$1.30 for two-rowed afloat. Canadian steady at

Oats less active, but higher; closing strong, but quiet. The demand is in part speculative. The sales are 158,000 bu; new Ohio mixed at 674,669½c, at the inside price on track, and 69½ (270c afloat; white at 70@71c afloat.

Rye quiet, but firm. Sales are 8,000 bu State at 95c.

at 98c. Corn firmer, but less active. The demand is Corn firmer, but less active. The demand is chiefly confined to old for export. New is in fair supply and quiet. The sales are 88,000 bu; Western mixed at 88,000 for new; 90%,601c for new yellow; 94,000 for old affoat, and 93c in store; Western white at 88,000 for new; Western yellow at 94,00 in oar lots; old Jersey yellow at 87,000.

The pork market is less active, and week, more

especially for new. Sales of 150 brls old mess, at \$21.00; 50 brls unmspected new mess, \$21.00 @25.00; 500 brls mess, seller March, \$21.81½; 25 brls extra prime, \$17.50.

Lard is rather better. Sales of 350 tos city, at 13%c; 50 tos No. 1, at 13%c; 250 tos refined, at 14%c; 450 tos Western steam, at 13 11-16@13%c. For future delivery we hear of 1,750 tos, seller December, at 13 11-16@13%c; 1,500 tos, seller Jannary, at 13%c; 4,000 tos, seller February, at 13%g(4,000 tos, seller March, at 14 3-16@14%c; 1,500 tos, seller six months, at 13 11-16c. Room on the berth fairly sought after, but with only a very light business accomplished, owing to the decidedly high rates asked, and for wheat to Great Britian and Ireland there is an advance of 2c per bu. In the chartering line there is but a moderate business transacted, operators being apart in their views as to rates. The supply of tounage is chiefly from the grain and petroleum interests, and the vessels cleared were at very strong figures.

were at very strong figures.
Whisky—There is a fair demand at an ad-

FINANCIAL.

FAILURE OF A ST. LOUIS TEA-HOUSE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
Sr. Louis, Dec. 2.—Though the local press has only devoted two or three lines to the subject, the failure of Brock, Rogers & Co., tea-factors on Second and Locust streets, has been a most mportant event in the commercial world. Brock came here from New York last spring, and Rogers was a clerk in a local tea-house. The firm obtained little credit here, but received many consignments from San Francisco and Nev

obtained little credit here, but received many consignments from San Francisco and New York, scattering their orders very widely, and not obtaining goods from any one house in sufficient quantity to provoke investigation. In October they transferred their stock to C. W. Pierce, of Lafayette, Ind., nominally for a consideration of \$20,000, but, it is believed, to secure him for capital advanced at the formation of the firm. This aroused the suspicions of a creditor, who placed the concern in the hands of the Sheriff and garnisheed all the property he could find. Brock & Rozers were thrown into insolvency. They have kept out of the way, probably fearing a criminal prosecution, as their debts amount nearly to \$100,000, while the assets will not exceed \$10,000. The following is a list of the creditors:

Chicago—Henry S. Fitch, \$674.80; Winslow, Wright & Co., \$821.55; J. W. Doane & Co., \$337.30; Moseback & Humphrey, \$631.55.

St. Louis—J. H. Crane, \$305; A. E. Tucker, \$3,074.17.

Cleveland—A. Stevens & Son, \$2,526.05.
San Francisco—Macoudre & Co., \$1,488.75; W. T. Colman & Co., \$40,744.0; J. H. Catherwood & Co., \$2,113.04.

Boston—Israel Nash & Co., \$6,720.50; Young, Hall & Co., \$1,384.70.

New York—Rowland, Terry & Humphreys, \$2,453.45; Martin Gillett & Co., \$1,463.50; Joshna Buffman & Co., \$3,786.67; Merrit & Rona'dson, \$9,398.02; George C. Chase & Co., \$3,620; G. C. Collin & Co., \$6,525.5; Carter. Hawley & Co., \$4,526.84; C. T. Smith & Co., \$2,656.06; Joseph Gillett & Co., \$1,817.61; Beards & Cottrell, \$1,282.50; Frederick Mead & Co., \$2,157.22; Penfold, Chatheld & Co., \$3,586.31; J. Gould & Sons, \$1,851.09; G. W. Lane & Co., \$1,893.27; R. G. Story & Co., \$2,23.15; John M. White & Co., \$3,785.65; D. H. Houghtaling & Co., \$3,775.55; Melville Brown, \$3,823.70; Roswell, Skeele & Co., \$2,256.55; D. H. Houghtaling & Co., \$3,776; Cary & Co., \$8,668.44; B. G. Arnold & Co., \$3,076; Cary & Co., \$8,668.44; B. G. Arnold & Co., \$3,076; Cary & Co., \$8,668.44; B. G. Arnold & Co., \$3,076; Cary & Co., \$8,668.44; B. G. Arnold & C

day, and resolved to wind up its affairs with the aid of a Baceiver. The bank has discounted liberally, and its notes have not yet matured, but are said to be perfectly good. The President states that the personal liability of the stock-holders to the extent of their shares fully guarantees all liabilities of the bank. The paid-up capital of the bank was only \$100,000, and there is said to be due to it a loan of \$90,000 to a Philadelphia firm on their own paper, and that of a St. Louis firm, both of which are said to be in a shaky condition. The President's action in a shaky condition. The President's action came to the knowledge of the Directors, and re-

MANCHESTER (IA.) BANK FAILURE. DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 3.—The last sensation in the rural districts is a bank failure. Last Tues day evening the Bank of Manchester, at that place, closed its doors, to keep them locked for-ever, probably. The bank was a small moneyed institution, known as David Leroy's Bank, and holds depositors' funds to the amount of \$40,000. The cause of the embarrassment is attributed to the article of the representation. the extravagance of the proprietor. The assets not stated. It is rumored that an honorable adjustment of its affairs will be made in time, which report depositors doubt, and they are clamorous for their money.

WILL CONTEST. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 3. - The Hon. Albert O. Marshall, Senator-elect from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, was served with a notice of contest ial District, was served with a notice of contest on the 1st inst., by Mr. Fred Sepring, of Joliet, one of the defeated candidates. There were three candidates in the field: Frazer, Independent; Sepring, Democrat; and Marshall, Republican. Mr. Marshall was elected by a plurality of twelve votes. The probabilities are that Sepring has waited until this late day to ascertain positively the political complexion of the next Senate. There are really no reasonable grounds for any same man to contest the matter of Mr. Marshall's election. The general feeling in this county among all parties is that Sepring only courts a chean notoriety. Sepring only courts a cheap notoriety.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG. VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 3 .- Matters at the Court-House are quiet to-day. The Board of Supervisors failed to meet, only two members appearing. Judge Brown adjourned the Criminal Court until Monday, or until such time as he can have a Sheriff to perform the duties at court.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Valuable Discovery. DR. J. P. MILLER, a practicing physician at \$2 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., has discovered that the stract of oranberries and hemp curea headane, dyspoptic, nervous, and sick headach., and nervousness. Prepared in pills, 50 cents a bot, and sent by mail by the Doctor, or by Lord, Smith & Co., 36 Wabash-av., Chicago

NOTICE. NOTICE.

MATOR'S OFFFICE, CITY HALL. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. To the Holders of the Bonus of the General Council Memphis:
In compliance with a resolution of the General Council of the City of Memphis, the holders of its bonds are requested to meet a committee, appointed by the General Council, on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1874, at 13 m., at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New York. For farther information, apply by mail or otherwise for circular letter at this office.

JOHN LOAGUE, Mayor. To the Holders of the Bonds of the City o

PATENT WATCH CASE. IF YOU WANT

to purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH. And make a handsome saving in money, buy the LADD PATENT WATCH CASE for your movement. They are made in Mansard, Fiat, and Dome snapes, to which we have this Fall added our new and beautiful BASCENE-in Gen **, Ladies', and Boys', sizes, Key and Stem Winders. For eale by dealers generally in all parts of the country. N. B.—All genuine first quality Ladd Patent Cases are stambed "G W L" inside the Cover, and date of patent under the bazel. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J., A. BROWN & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York. SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES of ALL RINDS.

PAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Carrency,

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

OVERCOAIS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF

ULSTER OVERCOATS,

At \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$22.

The CHEAPEST GOODS for the price EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS MARKET.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

STATE & MADISON-STS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO

Madison and Peoria-sts., Invite the attention of purchasers to their Departments of

HOSIERY AND

Large lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine French and English Fancy Cashmere and Wool Hose, below usual prices. Gents' and Ladies' fine Merino Hosiery, plain,

colored, and fancy,
Two cases Ladies' heavy White Merino Vests and Drawers, 65c each; a bargain.
One case Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, at \$1.25 each; a very popular article. Gents' heavy Shetland Underwear at \$1, re-

duced from \$1.50. Underwear in all colors, weights, shapes, and sizes, for Ladies, Gents, and Children.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE CLOAKS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO., 228 West Madison-st., cor. Peoria.

500 Ladies' Beaver-Beaded Cloth Cloaks!

At \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$10, and \$15, reduced from \$6, \$8, \$10, \$14, \$20, and \$30. These are the cheapert Goods ever offered in Chicago. Also, three Cases Ladies' Cotton and Merino Underwear at 35 cents on the \$1 from former prices: 100 Dozen imported Corsets at 25, 33, 45, 50, 65, 75, and Merino Underwear at 35 cents on the \$1 from former prices; 100 Dozen imported Corsets at 25, 25, 45, 50, 65, 75, 85 cents, \$1, \$1.50, and \$2; two Cases Madam Foy's Skirt-Supporting Corsets at 75 cents, worth \$1.50; 1,000 Pairs Kid-Gloves at 25, 75 cents, and \$1, worth \$1, \$1.50, and \$2; 1,000 Ladies' Chemises at 20, 45, 50, 65, 75 cents, and \$1; 1,000 Ladies' Chemises at 20, 45, 50, 65, 75 cents, and appared; 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50 cents, worth \$1; 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50, 75 cents, worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50, 75 cents, worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50 cents, worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50 cents, worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50 cents, worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50 cents worth \$1, 500 Ladies' Ladies' Embroder and Ladies' Ladies' Ladies' Lodies' L

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN BAILROAD. Depot, Lost of Lake-st., and foot of Treenty-second-st. Ticket-ofice, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and To Canal-st., corner of Madison.

 Mail (via main and air line)
 5:00 a. m.
 8:56 p. m.

 Day Express
 8:30 a. m.
 9:00 p. m.

 Jackson Accountedation
 5:35 p. m.
 6:16:25 a. m.

 Ariantic Express
 5:15 p. m.
 6:30 a. m.

 Night Express
 9:00 p. m.
 16:30 a. m.

 GEAND RAPHIN AND MUSKEGON
 8:30 a. m.
 8:55 p. m.

 Morning Express
 49:00 p. m.
 8:30 a. m.

 8:30 a. m.
 8:35 a. m.
 8:35 a. m.

 CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kanesa City and Denver Short Line, via Louisi, ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Devot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clack-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevous Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express.

Milwankee, Green Bay, Stevens Point, Prairie du Chien, & 7:50p, m. Milwankee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express.

10 p. m. 15:55 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. epot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAG", BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILROAD.

*Bx. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Monday

PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. Pay Express 9:02 m. 18:00 p. m. Pacific Express 5:15 p. m. 18:00 p. m. Pacific Express 5:15 p. m. 18:00 p. m. Past Line 7:10:00 pm n. 4:00 a. m. Mail. 24:55 s. m. 8:5:06 p. m.

CNICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Shorman-els. Ticket effice.

Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive.

Foreclosure Sale. CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. C. W. Huntingon and S. H. Gookin, Trustees, vs. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railread Commany of also Little Rock & Fort Smith Railread Community of an Community of the Communi

is 14. 1. Chartes F. Re-mond. Special Commissioner, duly appointed by said Court for that purpose, will, on THURSDAY. THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER At 10 o'clock in the forence, and the front door of the Court. House of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at the City of Liber Rock, Ark., soil unless the said Defendants or some office a land pay or cause to be paid to the said Plaintie Rock, Ark., soil unless the said Defendants or some office a land pay or cause to be paid to the said Plaintie Court of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad to be due from the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company to said Plainties, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree), together in one parcel, at public auction, the property in said decree mentioned, to wit:

All and the clar the Railroad of the said The Little Rock and o'cressmith Railroad Company, or which the said Court of the County of Pulsasis, and State of Arkansas, to the County of Pulsasis, and State of Arkansas, including all the Railways Branches, Ways, Rights of Way, all Tracks, Hridges, Culverts, Visducts, Fences, Depote, Station-Houses, Carlwest, Ways, Rights of Way, all Tracks, Hridges, Culverts, Visducts, Fences, Depote, Station-Houses, Engine-Houses, Carl-Houses, Freight-Houses, Wood-Houses, Water-Stations, Machine Shops, and all other branches, and all connection with the Railroad or branches of said Comperty of every nature, kind, and description whatsoever, now held or acquired by the said Company for use in connection with the Railroad or branches of said Compenty of the said Company, together, and things of whatsoever name or nature, now held the fanchiese, immunities of branches, and all the fanchiese of the Said Company for the said Company of the said Company of the said Company of the said Company of the Court of the Said Company of th

Foreclosure Sale!

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EARTHNE DISTRICT OF ARRANAS. Charles W. Huntington, Samuel H. Gookin, and Rheha Atkins, Trustees, &c., vs. the Little Rock & Fonth Railroad Company, et als.—Commissionar's brinth Railroad Company, et als.—Commissionar's

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS,

The state of the control of the little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, et als.—Commissioner's Smith Railroad Company to Smith Railroad Company, et als.—Commissioner's Smith Railroad Company to Smith Railroad

The terms and conditions of said sale are as follows, to wit:

The purchaser will be required, on the accoptance his bid, to pay the sum of \$50,000 in cash, or in United States Government bonds, and secure the balance of said bid upon the execution of a deed or deeds for insproperty sold, by a deposit of the bonds of the United States Government of equal amount therewith in the office of the said commissioner and Master, the said balance to be paid into court at any time when required by the court, and within thirty days after such requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause, the said balance of said bid to be are into east at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of said bid until paid; a condition of said sale being, sisy, that unless the said purchasor shall pay said depends on the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said the said the said that the said that the said

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Public moties is hereby given that, in parsuance of cortain orders daily made and entered of record, in certain actions pending within the State of Hilmots, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein The Great Western Telegraph Company is a party, O. H. Horton, Esq., of Chicago, has been daily appointed Redolver of The Great Western Telegraph Company and all of the County of Chicago, has been daily appointed Redolver of The Great Western Telegraph Company and all of the County of the County, on the County, on the County, on the County, on the County of the County

Master in Chancery of WINTER RESORTS. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
This favorite House has been enlarged and refurnished and lange open for the reception of genes.
Fig. Salt Water Saths have been added,
Address R. E. VAHAL & CO., Proprietors,
St. Augustine, Pla.

WINTER RESORT.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. There was an upward turn in the price of New York exchange to-day. An accidental sale was made at par, but the ruling quotation was 50c to 75c discount, though sales were made early in the day at \$1 discount for \$1,000 between banks. The supply of exchange is smaller than it has been. The large number of hogs gathered at the Stock-Yards has led to anticipation of a decline in the price of the packed product the consequence was a diminution in the order for provisions, and less exchange was therefore made. Added to this, the heavy orders from the country banks for remittances of New York ex change to the East, and the fact that the city banks are running their balances in New York very close, have also served to depress exchange. As a natural result of the recent surplus of hogs at the Stock-Yards, the orders for currency were smaller to-day than the first days of the week. In the last three days little, if any, less than two millions of dollars have been sent to the hog-districts.

The clearings were \$5,400,000.

Business at the banks is good, and loans are in reasonable demand. Outside borrowers find less ready accomposation, and there is a decreasing tion to make concessions from the ma ket rate of 10 per cent. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real-estate loans are 9@10 per cent. NATIONAL BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

The number of National Banks now in operaon is 2,028. Twenty-two hundred have been organized since the establishment of the national banking system; of these thirty-five bave failed, and 137 have gone into voluntary liquidation. The distribution of the bank note cur-rency has been as follows: The total amount of circulation authorized is \$354,000,000; the total mount issued was, Nov. 1, \$351,927,246. aggregate amount of circula-The aggregate amount of circulation now at the disposal of the Comptroller is \$47,350,743. That is, of the \$254,000,000 authorized by Congress, \$2,072,754 is unissued; \$7.714,550 of circulation has been surrendered by National Banks in accordance with the permission given by the act of June 20 last; the liquidation of National Banks allows \$6,492,285 of their notes to be replaced by notes of new banks; and, finally, under the provision for the redistribution of \$55,000,000, the Comptroller has the power to make requisitions to the has the power to make requisitions to the amount of \$31,071,154 upon banks in States with an excess of cuculation. These, taken together, put \$47,350,743 in the Comptroller's hands. Whether tals will be sufficient may be judged from the demands on him. Since June 20 last he has issued \$2.320,1830 to hanks, there is due to hanks at-

be sufficient may be judged from the domands on him. Since June 20 last he has issued \$3,330,130 to banks; there is due to banks already organized \$3,707,000; sixty-four proposed National Banks that have applied for charters have been assigned \$4,509,000. The total of these demands is \$11,546,180.

PROTECTION AGAINST-COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock-Exchange have issued the following notice to railroad and other corporations:

The numerous frauds practiced upon the community in the counterfeiting of certificates of stocks and bonds, and the sitering of certificates from smaller to larger denominations, have compelled the Stock-Exchange to use all precations in their power against them, and to require, in all future applications to place securities on the list, that they shall be carefully engraved by some responsible bank-note engraving company. They recommend that certificates of stock of 100 subares anould have the denomination conspicuously engraved thereon, and that certificates of lesser denominations should be of a different style and color. Many companies have already adopted this plan, and any that are still using a printed or lithographed certificate are requested, for their own protection, as well as that of the public, to cease doing so, and to change to an engraved one at their earliest convenience.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:		
Buying.	8	tellina
United States 6s of '81 119%		120%
United States 5-20s of '62, ex, int., 112		1123
United States 5-20s of '64, ex, int 1141/2		114%
United States 5-20s of '65, ex. mt 116%		116%
5-20s of '65-Jan, and July 118%		1183
5-20s of '67-Jan, and July 119 %		1193
5-20s of '66-Jan, and July 11912		1193
10-4Cs		1145
United States new 5s of '81,ex, int, 112%		1123
United States currency 6s 116		116
Gold (full weight) 11134		1125
Bold exchange 111%		1123
Sterling, sixty days sight		4853
Sterling, sight		4905
Cable transfers		492
CHICAGO GOLD-MARKET.		
H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, No.	75	South

Clark street, quote gold :

LATEST NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- Money in good demand at 1@5 for call loans. Prime i easily moved than a week ago, except at higher rates; 5@6 for choice sixty days, and 6@7 for four mouths; best single names, 6@9 for sixty days, and for four months. Some grades considered sure sold as high as 10@15.

Sterling exchange dull all day; 484%@485 for sixty days, and 489%@490 for demand.

Customs receipts, \$383,000.

Gold firm at 112%@112%. Borrowing rate, 1-64 per day, and 6@1 per annum, Carrying, 1@2 per cent.

Clearings, \$47,000,000.

Treasury disbursemects, \$347,000.

Clearings, \$47,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, \$347,000.

Governments opened dull, and a fraction lower; closed firm. State bonds quiet and strong. Railroads firm all day. Transactions moderately large in late dealings.

Stocks irregular at the opening. Union Pacific and Western Union a shade higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. Northwestern and Ohios, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(a)}\text{ for the market feeling later, and an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(a)}\text{ for the market then became dull. A decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{(a)}\text{1}\text{ for courred later in Pacific Mail. Towards the close there was a rally, and prices went up \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ for courred later in Pacific Mail. Towards the close there was a rally, and prices went up \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ for courred later in Pacific Mail. Towards the feet. The Company's report having a favorable effect. The regular call at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Stock-Exchange will be omitted, and the course of the state of the course of company's report naving a favorable effect. The regular call at Stock-Exchange will be omitted, and the room closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday to afford the members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer. Transactions aggregate 175,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Erie, 29,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Northwestern, 13,000 Rock Island, 24,000 Pacific Mail, and 11,000 St. Paul.

Mail, and 11,000 St. Paul	
GOVERNME	
Coupons, '81	Coupons, 787 1107/
Coupons, 62 11977	Conmona 200 1 11012
Coupons, 64	New 58 1197/
Coupons, now118%	Currency 6g 1161
BTATE	BONDS.
Missouris981	Virginias, old38
Tennessees, old 76	N. Carolinas, old25
Tennessees, new75	N. Carolinas, new14
Virginias, new39	
STOC	XS.
Canton 60	St. Paul 38%
Western Union Tel 821/	St. Paul pfd 56%
	Wabash 31%
Adams Express 11312	Wabash pfd 43
weils, rargo 834	Ft. Wayne 95%
	Terre Haute 9
U. S. Express 6434	Terre Haute pfd 26
Pacific Biall AAT	Chicago & Alton101
Men Tork Central 1011	Chicago & Alton pfd. 106
Erie 27%	Ohio & Mississippi 324
Erie pfd 42	Cleve., Cin. & Col 65
Harlem130	Chi., Bur. & Ouiney 10334
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore. 80
Michigan Central 77	Indiana Central 10
Pittsburg &Ft. Wayne 88%	Illinois Centrel 97
Northwestern 45%	Union Pacific stock 96
Northwestern pfd 61	Central Pacific bonds 964
Rock Island 101 %	Union Pacista beat and

Hew Jersey Central, 106% Del., Lack, & W. 107% REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for	r ron
ord Thursday, Dec. 3:	. 100-
Wood Of CITY PROPERTY.	
West Sixteenth st, 135 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 24	
x100 ft, dated Nov. 7. Plournoy st, 24 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, n f, 24x	1,800
Doulter st 932 ft - 2 7	1,200
Deden av Klue 10 at the treet to the treet t	2,400
West Chicago an are	2,000
Ayre's court, 222 ft n of West To	2,500
x100 ft, dated Dec. 3. West Huron st, e f, 24 Lincoln av, 126 ft s e of Larrabee st	1,590

ameoun av, 126 ft s e of Larrabee st, n e f, 24x 125 ft, dated Nov. 28 Jark st, 238 ft s of Polk st, e f, 195 x102 ft, dated Dec. 2 Fwenty-fifth st, 124 ft e of Hanover st, n f, 25 Calumet av, 66 ft. Calumet av, 60 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25 20x32 ft, with building, dated Nov. 28 15,000 angle of 52 ft, to alley, dated Nov. 28 14,000 163 ft, dated Dec. 3. 14,000 163 ft, dated Dec. 3. 14,000 ft, dated Dec. 2. 15,000 ft, dated Dec. 2. 15, ft, dated Dec. 2.

- (Suster N. 197 ft wof Clybourn av. s. f., tri- angle of 74% ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 3

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Forty-first st, 365 ft w of Langley st, 8 f, 25x 180% ft, dated Nov. 27. 6,000 Lot 12 in Ingram's Block 18 of 8 w ½ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 550 WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Carifornia av. 35% ft s of Hussum st, e f, 118% ft to alley, dated Nov. 23.....

COMMERCIAL.

THUBSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

MASSING FOR	RECE	IPIS.	BHIPMENTS.		
BALLEL EN	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	5,967	11,383	5,937	8,80	
Wheat, bu	62,299	101,038	20,197	112,42	
Corn, bu	12,207	30,580	24.930	4,39	
Oats, bu	13,400	35,060	9,056	12,89	
Rye, bu,	, 3,167,	3,890	6,300		
Barley, bu	10,200	15,760	4,942	16,29	
Grass seed, Ibs.	70,030	51,695	42,783	21,31	
Flax seed, ibs	23,000	40,900	60,958		
Broom-corn, hs	74,000	12,800	700	7,08	
Curedmeats, the	342,800	850,480	2,187,880		
Beef, bris	141	110	225	325	
Pork, brls	203	390	1,280	1,75	
Lard, fbs	142,670	384,340	439,539	878,305	
Fallow, tha	25,970	56,790	22,360	20,000	
Batter, lbs	58,696	109,810	76,265	31,169	
Dres'd hogs, No	671	1,079	621	815	
Live hogs, No	47,161	27.641	8,163	8,019	
Cattle, No	2,664	2,217	961	571	
Sheep, No	1,564	. 845	787		
Hides, Ds	170,723	230,521	213,965	134,602	
Highwines, bris	97	801	691	181	
Wool, Ibs	42,930	19,406	110,520	19,000	
Potatoes, bu	1,517	3,800		2,030	
Lumber, Th	360,000	144,000	1,034,500	990,000	
Shingles, ft	815,000	240,000		1,349,000	
Lath, No			40,000	73,000	
	- 77	4,800		3,188	

Poultry, coops Game, pkgs. Eggs, pkgs Cheese, bxs. Dried fruits, bs Cheese, bxs.

Dried fruits, lbs.

Green apples, bris.

Beans, bu. Withdrawn from store yesterday for city

consumption: 4,088 bu wheat, 1,006 bu corn, 2,229 bu cats, 3,251 bu rye, 2,818 bu barley. The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 19 cars No. 1 spring, 116 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected do (156 wheat); 14 cars high mixed corn, 25 cars No. 2 do, 48 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (89 corn, of which 7 are rated as old): 11 cars No. 2 oats. 3 cars rejected do ; 6 cars No. 2 rye ; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 9 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total, 284 cars, or 106,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,396 bu wheat, 63,392 bu corn, 4,452 bu oats, 600 bu

rye, 6,007 bu barley.

It was very well done, but for two slight faults. The consonants were so indistinct that no one could hear them, and the vowels were so much twisted that it was very difficult to recognize them as old acquaintances. That is the way the New York dispatch wes read to-day, and the effort was heartily applauded. Possibly it could

when New York was reported stronger at \$1.03.
Dressed hogs were dull. The offerings were small, but the demand was less, being limited to a few small lots. The weather was not favorable to shippers. Sales were reported of 83 head at \$8.00 per 100 ibs, 97 at \$7.75, and 10 at \$7.60.
The market closed at \$7.60@7.65 for soft, to \$7.90@8.00 for good heavy lots.
Provisions were active and firmer, with a steadier tone, though live hogs averaged easier, and Liverpool was 1s \$112 ibs lower on lard. But New York was firmer, and the supply of good hogs was not excessive, the yards being cumbered with inferior stock, which is not suitable for mess pork. There was also an expectation that the receipts of hogs will be less than heretofore, as they were small to-day, and advices from the country intimate less anxiety to forward them to market. Hence the short interest in pork and land filled in freely, and the est in polk and laid filled in freely, and the demand from that quarter made the market strong. Mess pork was about 20c per pri higher, and lard advanced 15@20c per 100 lbs. The deand are advasced 15/22/20 per 100 ms. The demond for meats was very light, except for hams, which were wanted by curers. European buyers held off, but there were not many offered, and prices were marked up slightly by holders. The shipments of meats continue large, notwithstanding the continued dullness in that department of the market, which shows that curers on European account are active at present quotations for hogs. ing the continued dullness in that department of the market, which shows that curers on European account are active at present quotations for hogs. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, \$19.95@20.00; do, seller January and February, \$20.70@20.00; do, seller January and February, \$20.70@20.00; do, seller February, \$20.70@20.00; do, seller February, \$20.70@20.00; do, seller February, \$20.70@20.30; do, seller February, \$20.70@20.00; do, seller February, \$13.67; do, seller February, \$13.70; do, seller February, \$13

THE CHICAGO DALLY TRIBUNE; FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

| Dama (mostly 15 hb) at 1950c; 50 his boot flower, the control of the property as all does not boot flowers a little more series that youtself, the control of the property as all does not book with the property as all does not the property as all does not book with the prop

them as oil acquaintances. That is the way is new dodny. For this double reason new No. 2 was for twas heartity applianded. Possibly it could not have been done." Seeh-thin."

Mr. Harper, the Chief Imspector of Grain, gives the following as the work of his department for the another? Number of cars imspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 7559; number of basicle by cand and lake Inspected into store, 250, 170, 173 bu,—making a total of 5,226,185 bor of grain handled for November.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active to-day for the season, and generally firm, the washening in pranty settled prompts and the season of the season, and generally firm, the washening in pranty settled power of the content of the cont

The Silk Association of America reports the following as the silk movement at New York in November. The figures given represent the foreign gold cost, freight and duty not included:

Manufactures withdrawn from warehouse. Manufactures thrown upon market. 1,078,529
Difference in warehouse account. 2.353

Landed . 3,076,170
Raw silk received at New York, 769 baies and cases.
Pierced cocoons received same period, 253 bales.

Pierced cocoons received same period, 233 bales.

LATEST.

Wheat was irregular in the afternoon, selling up to 93%@93%c for January, and closing easier at 93c. Seller December at 92%c, closing nominally at 92c. Corn advanced ½c, but subsequently declined ½c, selling for the month at 74%@75c, closing at the inside. Seller January (new) sold at 681%@681%c, closing at the outside. Oats were firmer, selling at 53%@54½c, closing easier at 54c seller the month. Mess pork was firm, advancing 30c per brl. with sales of 250 brls seller February at \$20.85; 500 brls at \$20.80; 500 brls at \$20.80; 500 brls at \$20.90; 250 brls do at \$21.00; 500 brls, seller the year, at \$21.00. Lard was a shade firmer; sales: 250 tes, seller February, at \$13.70; 250

were reported of 1,055 bris mess bork at \$20.00; 1,500 brls do at \$19.95; 500 brls do at \$19.95; 500 brls do at \$20.30; 750 brls do at \$20.25; 2,000 brls do at \$20.30; 750 brls do at \$20.25; 2,000 brls do at \$20.80; 1,000 brls do at \$20.25; 2,000 brls do at \$20.65; 1,500 brls do at \$20.67; 3,750 brls do at \$20.65; 1,250 brls do at \$20.67; 3,000 brls do at \$20.65; 1,250 brls do at \$20.65; 1,250 brls do at \$20.10; 500 brls do at \$20.15; 1,250 brls do at \$21.10; 500 brls do at \$21.15; 1,250 brls do at \$21.15; 1,250 brls do at \$21.10; 500 brls do at \$21.05; 500 brls do at \$21.00; 10 brls extra prime pork at \$15.00; 500 tcs lard at \$13.25; 1,250 tcs do \$13.20; 1,600 tcs do at \$13.67; 500 tcs do at \$10.00 tcs do

carner in the week werk without change. Trade was quote:

BI-Carn. Sona—7@74c.

Coffees—Mocha. 34a,@35%c; O. G. Java. 32%@33a; Java. No. 2, 26a,30c; choice op lantation Ceynor. 23a,@32c; firry Rio. 21a,@23%c; choice do. 23a; Java. O. 2, 26a,30c; choice do. 23a; C. Java. No. 2, 26a,30c; choice do. 21a,23c; prime Rio. 21a,@23%c; choice do. 21a,23c; choire do. 204,23c; common do. 204,23c; costafte do. 18a,18%c; Singapore Java. 21a, @24%c; Costa Rica faner. 23a; common do. 204,23c; No. 21a,23c; do. 18a,18%c; Singapore Java. 21a, @24%c; Costa Rica faner. 23a; common do. 204,23c; Rica-Falla. 18a,23c; choice full weight, 18a,@35c; Louisiana. 7@74c.

Rica-Falna. 7, 267%c; Raugoon. 6%c@3; Carolina. 8@35c; choice full weight, 18a,11%c; A. Amadard, 10%c; do. No. 2, 19xc; Rica-Falla. 18a,23c; choice molasses sugar. 2, 268%c; f.ir do. 8%cg3c; choice molasses sugar. 2, 268%c; do. 268c; No. 268c; N xtra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@06c; xtra do, 70@75c; New Orients, molasses, choice, new, 5@78c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 62@55c; orto Rico molasses, choice, 5d@55c; common mo-

Porto Rico molasses, choice, bagosc; common in-laises, f. 43-c.

Salerarius—Common to best, 7@33-c.

Salerarius—Common to best, 7@33-c.

Spires—Alspice, 17@13-c; cloves, 55@58-c; casds. 28@25-c; pepper, 27@28-c; nutinegs, No. 1, \$1.45@
1.50; gingar, African, 25@25-c; do Calcutta, 18@20-c.

Soars—German Mottlet, 6, calc; Golden West,
\$1.46c; White Lily, o. 2.65c; White Rose, 6.46c; White Rose, 6.46c; Champaign, 6.466; c; True Blue, 6.46c.

pure, 5) (asc. HAY-The market was quiet but firm. The receipts continue light and inadequate: Timothy, prime, \$18.50 (619.00; No. 1, \$18.00(618.50; No. 2, do, \$16.50(617.00; m), and pravie, \$13.90(6) 6319.00; No. 1. \$18.00618.50; No. 2. do, \$16.506317.00; nixed, \$18.506315.00; choice upland prairie, \$18.006614.00; No. 1 do, \$12.506113.00; No. 2. or slough, \$10.00 611.00. Loose, on Waddin.00; No. 2. or slough, \$10.00 611.00. HiDES—W.re ste dy and sala le to dealers and fancers. Green city butseers, 75c; green cured, light, \$9.00; heavy do, \$5.00 8 \$2.00; part cured, 75.6080; green city butseers, 75c; green cured, light, \$9.00; heavy do, \$5.00 8 \$2.00; part cured, 75.6080; green citf, 150; vel., 120; day ship, 130; dry salted bides, 14.6150; de con skins, 45c; grubby, sto ed, citt, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent of; sheep pelis, wool estimated as washed, per \$6, 40c.

Hofs—Continue firm, in sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. The trade is of a retail character. Westerns are quoted at \$3.60420; Eastern at 45c cith.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 hs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year, old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,450 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 hs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 hs.
Liferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers.
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed.
Cattle—Texas, wintered North.

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Cattle—Texas, und roves.
1. 2,50@3,75 1.50@2.25 4.00@4.50 2.25@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

HIDES—Were site dy and sala le to deslers and fanners. Green city butchers, 75c; green cured, light, 29c; heavy do, 85c6 85c; part cured, 75c68c; green clif, 15c; ved, 12c; dry flint, 18c319c; dry sire, 19c; dry salted bides, 14c316c; descon skims, 4sc; grubby, scoed, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices branded, 10 per cent off; sheep pelas, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c.

HUPS—Continue firm, in sympathy with the Eastern and foreign markets. The trade is of a retail character, Westerns are quoted at 38c42c; Eastern at 5c cab.

IRON AND STEEL—Were unchanged. The market is easy.

IRON AND STEEL—Were unchanged. The market is easy.

IRON and STEEL—Were unchanged. The market is easy.

Norway Iron.

1/2 2 good steers.

1,235 5.09

16 good steers.

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3 do. \$5.12\(\frac{1}{2}\); 3d do. fine, \$6.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) (c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch, \$6.27\(\frac{1}{2}\)/(c) clinch and turpentine were firmly held. Other oils were quiet and generally easy. We report our quotations of yesterday! Carbon (standard white), \$115 deg. test, \$12c\$; do llinois legal test, \$150 deg., \$146\]\$4c; co headilght, \$175 deg., \$17\]\$4glisc; extra winter lard oil, \$1.12\]\$6.115; No. \$1,25c\$; No. \$2, \$30c\$; linseed, \$7aw\$, \$36\]\$5c; do, bolfled, \$8.46\]\$90; whale, \$776\]\$768c; sperm, \$2.25\]\$60, \$No. \$1, \$75c\$; No. \$2, \$30c\$; linseed, \$7aw\$, \$83\]\$83\]\$83\]\$90; hale \$71\]\$760; No. \$1, \$75c\$; No. \$2, \$30c\$; linseed, \$7aw\$, \$83\]\$95\]\$95; heatefoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.05\$; do, extra, \$85\]\$160, \$1, \$1, \$15c\$; hale \$10.5\]\$95; chore yellows and \$1.55c\$; tarpentine, \$43\]\$160, \$1, \$15c\$; hale \$1.5\]\$160, \$1, \$1, \$1, \$1.5\]\$160, \$1,

a few cars of scalawags. Good to extra, \$5.75@6.52;
medium, \$5.00@5.50; common to fair, \$1.75@5.52;
stockers, \$5.75@3.50; buils, \$2.00@3.50.
Hoos-Receipts to-day, \$1.200@3.50.
Hoos-Receipts to-day, \$1.200 head; for the last three days, \$1.500 head. Best, \$6.00; Philadelphias, \$7.25@
7.50; Yorkers, \$5.40@6.50.
Sheer-Receipts to-day, \$1.700 head; for three days, \$1.600 head. Best, \$5.00@5.25; medium, \$4.20@4.63.
Chronination, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$5.00@5.25; medium, \$4.20@4.63.
Chronination, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$5.00@6.52; medium, \$4.20@4.63.
Chronination, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$5.000@6.52; medium, \$4.20@4.63.
Chronination, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$1.000 head; for three days, \$1.000 head. Best, \$1.000 head. Buffer, \$1.000 head; for head at \$1.000 head. Best, \$1.000 head; for head at \$1.000 head. Buffer, \$1.000 head; for head at \$1.000 head. Best, \$1.000 head; for head at \$1.000 head. Buffer, \$1.000 head; for head at \$1.000 head. Buffer, \$1.00

CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3 The market was little better than nominal. A few ergoes were at the docks, but no one appeared to want lumber. Piece stuff was quoted at \$8.76,9.00, the outside for standard. Inch lumber ranged from \$9.00,016,00. Shingles, \$2.05,02.5, at the narket was quiet and steady.

Pirsteley. \$2.00,00.00. \$2.00,00.00. The market was little

First clear.

Second clear, I inch to 2 inch.
Third clear, I inch
Third clear, tinch.
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together.
rough. Cle r siding, is and 2c vertex.
First common siding. 1
Second common siding. 2
Flooring, First common dressed. 3
Flooring, second common dressed. 3
Flooring, third common, dressed. 1
A wegon-tox boards, selected, 14

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

Dec. 3.—COTTON—Quiet at 14c; missipal bales; receipts, 3,014 bales; shipments, 1,635 bales; utock, 51,465 bales; utock, 51,465 bales; thought for fair demand, and firm; madium is choice, \$5.00,86.25.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Corn and oats market bare.

BRAIN—Scarce and firm at \$11.50, to arriva.

PROVISIONS—FOR thuit and drooping at \$20.0 in store. Lard quiet and firm; refined, 15,615%. But meats easy and active; shoulders, 73,685; clar rit, 19%,611c. Sugar-cured hama quiet; choice trans. Foreign Markets. Foreign Markets.

Liverpoon, Dec. 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s,223s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d,29s 6d; spring. 8s 6d,69s; white, 9s 10d,610s 2d; club, 10s 3d,610s 6d. Corn, 39-633s 3d. Fork, 85s. Lard, 63s. Liverpoot, Dec. 3—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Lard, 67s 6d. Rest unchanged.

Loxpoot, Dec. 3—Eates of discount in open market for three-months' bills, 5%, or % below Bank of England rates. Bullion in Bank of England has decreased £173,000 during the week. Proportion of Bank reserve to hability, which was last week 41% per cent, is now 37% per cent. Consols—Money, 97%,631%; account, 91%,632; %5s, 103%; 7s, 109%; 10-40s, 104%; m. w 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 23%; preferred, 39.

Tailow, 45s 6d. Shoulders, 33s; for long clear hams, 50s.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,435,000 fr during the week. Rentes,

nas increased 8,455,000 ir during the week. Kentes, 621 55c.
Frankfort, Dec. 3.—62s, 97%.
Liverpool, Dec. 3.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 7%d; Orleans, 8%d; sales 14,600 bales,—3,000 bales speculation and export, and 8,900 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 67s 6d.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 3.—The package trade in domestic goods was more active, and a fair jobbing distribution was effected. The market for cotton goods steady, but some agents are closing out lines of brown sheetings on private terms. Cotton-flannels and cottonades fairly active. Prints and printed shirtings in fair demand. Low-priced black sipacts in request, and scarce. Five hundred packages domestic hosiery will be sold at auction Wednesday next.

The Produce Markets.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK,
NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Corrow—Dull at 14½@15½c;
futures closed firm; sales, 23.600 bales; December, 14
14-11-16; January, 14 31-32@15c; February, 15 11-22;
March, 15 21-32@15 11-16c; April, 15 31-32@16c; May,
16½c; June, 16 17-32@16 9-16c; Juny, 16 20-32c.
FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand; receipts,
11,000 bits; superfine Western and State, \$4.15@4.75;
common to good extra do, \$4.90@5.10; good to enoice,
\$5.15@5.75; white wheat Western extra, \$5.73@6.25;
extra Onlo, \$4.90@6.75; St. Louis, \$5.00@8.00,—closing
quiet, Rye flour unchanged.
Corn.-Meal.—Steady; Western, \$4.10@4.75.
GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better; moderate inquiry; receipts, 46.000 bit; No. 1 spring, \$1.18@1.25; No. 2 do,

Grand Haven was displayed on Wednesday night for the last time this season on ancount of closing navigation.

—The schr J. F. Prince, of Milwaukes, and schr Heim Earle, of Saugatuck, left Grand Haven for Milwauke and Chicago, inuber-laden, yesterday, probably the last cargoes for the season.

—A protest has been entered by Mr. Daniel lip-low, mate of the schr Augustus Ford, receip stranded near Port Mailand, in which he size that the stranding of the vessel was disk in the fact that the light at Port Mailand was not lighted on the size of the disaster, Nov. 23, and by which the Capin, two seamen, and the female cook were frozen to dank two seamen, and the female cook were frozen to dank two seamen, and the female cook were frozen to dank two seamen, and the female cook were frozen to dank. This is the second vessel lost because the light was shifted or neglected by the Government officials.

The schr Exchange, ashore at Kelly Island, he been abandoned to the underwriters. She is valued it is danaway and required to the schroll of the cargo hid best removed, but she remains aground as firmly is officed on Tawas Point, Lake Huron, Her cargo hid best removed, but she remains aground as firmly is officed on Tawas Point, Lake Huron, Her cargo hid best removed, but she remains aground as firmly is officed the services of a more powerful tug.

—The Welland Canal and Port Colborne harbor was completely frozen over for two days, but the thaw the last two days broke up the ice, and vessels are say on their way down the canal, with good prospect of getting through before navigation closes.

—The schr Saginaw, with lumber from Alpens for Chicago, was met on Monday by the prop Engine State windowind at False Pressus Isle, She had rubback from Hammond's Bay, and was heavily colad with ice. Everything about her was in good condition, and she would proceed on her way as son as the weather permitted.

—The craft on route from Chicago are the prof. Scotia, with concerl cargo of the Wallender of the Chicago are the professor. Conx-Maal—Steady; Western, \$4.10@4.75.
Grain—Wheat l@2c better; moderate inquiry; receipts, 46,000 bu; No. 1 apring, \$1.18@1.25; No. 2 do, \$1.14@1.17; No. 3, \$1.00@1.08; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10@1.11; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.13; No. 2 Nortawestern, \$1.11@1.12; ungraded lows and Minnesots spring, \$1.05@1.25; amber do, \$1.25@1.36; white do, \$1.25@1.36; Rye a shade firmer; 96cc20c. Barley quiet and steady. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; mixed Western, old, afloat, 94%c; new do and yellow Western, 88cc20c. Barley quiet and steady. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; mixed Western, old, afloat, 94%c; new do and yellow Western, 88cc20c. Coats firmer but less active; receipts, 1,000 bu; mixed Western, 68cc70c; white Western, 68cc20c.

HAY-Unchanged.

Hors-Firm and unchanged.

Gnocennes-Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, 18%@
19% in gold. Sugar more active and irm; fair to
good refaining, 8% (e⁴/₂) c; prime, 8% c; remed trmer,
at 10@10% c. Moiasses-New Orleans quiet; ordinary, 60@13c. Foreign, dull. Bics quiet and steady.
Perhousum-Crude firm at 5 5-1865%; refined

PETROLEUM—Crude firm at 5 5-16@5, ominal at 10%c.
NAPHTHA—Unchanged.
ESSIN—Dull at \$2,25@2.30 for strained. ESSIN-Dill at \$2.2002.00 for strained.
TURPENTINE—Quiet: spirits, 57c.
EGGs—Eirm at 2308.30c for Western.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and less firm; old mess.
21.00. Beef and cut meats quiet; middles dull; 11cs
11cc for long clear. Lard closed firm; prime steam,

and she would proceed on her way as soon as the weather permitted.

—The craft, en route from Chicago are the prop Scotia, with general cargo, for Buffalo, and the stamship Infer-Ocean, with consort Argonaul, for Rei Horon, the former laden with 41,673 bu, the latter with 54,185 bu of corn. They have doubliness es this arrived in the River St. Clair, having cleared from Chicago on the 28th uit, The seth M. C. Camena, laden with 20,482 bu of corn, cleared from Chicago ot the same date, and, when last heard from, was making favorable progress. The stam Cuba, which left Chicago on the 27th, has passed here.—Letroit Thousa.—Detroit, it is acknowledged, has the fleetest, couliest, and most powerful tugs in the world, and even on the islands of the lakes honor is being pald to them. A few days ago at one of the islands on the stands on the west ide of the Suraits, at which all kinds of crafts take refugin hard weather, the Cautains of the prope Maina, Champion, and City of Toleto showed both astunble ment and envy on learning that a kny reading tambad three beautiful kittens named respectively crasseder, Goodenow, and Winslow, maned after will known Detroit tugs, which had occasionally visible the vicinity.—Detroit Post. BUTTER-Prime unchanged. Other grades heavy at

BUTTER—Prime unchanged. Other grades heavy at 20638c.

GRIESSE—Western unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.03.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

OR 3.—FIOUN—Steady.

GRAIN—West fair and firm; No. 1 allwaukee, 94c;

No. 2 do, 91;c; seller January. 92%c; February,
94c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 in store, 54c;

January, 55c. Corn quiet and nominal; No. 2, 74c.

Rye unchanged; in fair demand. Barley buoysni and
higher; No. 2 in store, \$1.30; No. 3 in store, \$1.12.

Provisions—Nominal and a shade firmer. Mess
pork held at \$21.00 cash; seller February, \$2.50; prime
mess nominal at \$18.00; extra prime, \$15.00. Sweetpickled hams firm at 11%c. Dry salled shoulders, 7%c,
loose; middles, 106.10%c, boxed. Prime lard, 13%

6.14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; oats, 700 bu; wheat,
59,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; oats, 200 bu;

59,000 bu. SHPSHENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; cats, 200 bu; wheat, 63,000 bu. CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—COTTON—Steady; moderate CINCINSATI, O., Dec. 3.—COFFON—Steady; moderate demand at 14e.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; red. \$1.00@1.12.
Corn steady; moderate demand at 70c. Oats fair and firm at 56@60c. Rye steady; moderate demand at \$1.08. Barley quits and unchanged.
L.SD OIL—Steady; moderate demand at \$1.07@1.11.
EGGS—DUIL—Steady; moderate demand at \$1.07@1.11.
EGGS—DUIL and nominal; choice Western reserve. 30@32c; Central Ohio, choice, 28@30c; inedium, 24@25c.
CHESS—Fair and firm.
PROVISIONS—Fork in hight demand; holders firm at

A disease far more fatal than the epizodis, which raged so fearfully and with such distrous results among horses, has broken out in portions of Ohio. At Airon over sensity horses are affected and about twenty-drug thirty have died from it. The Beaca, of the above-named place, says that among the symptoms of the disease a staggering gait and loss of appetite seem to be the most prominest and prevalent, accompanied with a violeat cough and fever. Post-mortem examinations have about that the lungs were particularly affected, these being black and rotten. A great deal of minamation was noticed about the case of the hear, and the condition of the fiver evidenced a resideal of bile in the blood. The mucous membrane was also highly inflamed; in fast a histored state of the system was manifested. The loss of appetite, a leading veterinary surgencontends, is the first dreaded note of the disease, for as the animal refuses to take nourishment and drink it is almost impossible, in may cases, to effect a cure. The faul cases in Airot thus far have had a run of eight days, and at the weather grows colder the fatality increases. dum, 24@25c.
CHESSE-Fair and firm.
PROVISIONS—Fork in hight demand; holders firm at \$20.50 apot; sales at \$21.25. buyer February. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam, 13%; kettle, 14@14%c. Bulkmeats in light demand; holders firm; partly cured, 7%c67%d07%c610%c610%c0 look, eccording to agy, all loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet; sales ahoulders, 6%c7c; sides, 9%c; hams, 10%c61bc.
WHISKI—Fair and firm at 98c.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, \$1.06. Corn weak at yesterday's quotations. Oats steady and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, car lots, 8%c; Ohio State test, 10%c; small 10% 16%c higher.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,350 bu; corn, 6,650 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.
DETROIT.
DETROIT, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GHAIN—Wheat steady, and in moderate demand; curta, \$1.01%; No. 1, \$1.12%c61.13. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 75c. Oats in good demand at full prices, 55687c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 400 bu; corn, 1000 bu; corn, 1000 brls; wheat, 400 b

Presence of Mind.

An English paper says: "A remarkable stample of presence of mind in a railway poter is afforded by an incident which occured as the down train from Perth to Aberdeen was leaving Guthrie Station. A newsboy who scompanies this train while in the act of stepping into a carriage missed his footing, and fell down between the platform and the wheels of the own riages. As the train was by this time in motion, any attempt on the part of the boy to get my would have infallibly resulted in his instantication. All the stations of the own with the same stricked out at the top of their voices advice of various kinds, or remained awe sarried and motionless abiding the issue. Fortunately, however, one of the station porters was master of a moment and of the situation, and roabed forward, laid down on the platform; then seeing the boy with his hands, held him flat on the ground till all the footboards of the train has passed over him and the danger had ceased.

MENTS-Flour, 1,000 bris; wheat, 400 bu; corn, TOLEDO.
Toledo, Dec. 3.—Flour—Steady and in moderate

demand.

demand.

demand.

for seler January; \$1.11 for No. 2 Dayton & Michigan; red, \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn fair and firm; high mixed, 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) of elements of the mixed, 68\(\frac{1}{2}\) of elements.

define the mixed of the

69:c; white, 71c. Osts fair and firm; Michigan, 55
(6)58c.
CLOVER SEED-\$5.60.
DRESSED HOGS-\$8.25 bid, \$8.50 asked.
RECERTYS-Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; osts, 6,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, none; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; osts, 3,000 bu.
PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer: Pennsylvania and Ohio red, \$1.1:e0,1.17; white, \$1.20@1.23.
New car corn, 75@77c; shelled, 76@77c on track; 7wa82c free in elevator,
PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 77%c at Parker's; refined, 10%c, Phinadelphia delivery.
BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

hanged.

Grain—Corn dull, weak, and lower; new mixed
Grain—Corn dull, weak, and lower; new mixed,
Western, 85c. Oats ärmer; Western mixed, 62@63c;
white do, 64@65c. Eye dull and unchanged.

HAX—Dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, \$17.00@ PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, \$21,00@21.50.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, \$21,00@21.50.
Bacon—Shoulders, 10%c; clear rib, 13%@13%c; sugar-cured hams, 14@15c.
Lard—Refined, 14@15c.
BUTTER—Western quiet; choice, 33@35c; choice BUTTER-Western quiet; choice, 336350; choice roll, 306351c; choice roll, 306351c; choice Personaum - Unchanged.
WHISKY-FIRM at \$1.03.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

No business was transacted at the Broker Bond
this evening. Fork was offered at 221,00, Mixigas;
13%c for March.

LOUISVILLE, NY., Dec. 3.—COPTOS—IN fair demand: prices advanced; 14 kc.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVINCOS—POR quiet at \$21.00. Bucon—None her.
Sugar-cured hams, 126:13c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm; shoulders, 7%c; sides, 1043
1046c, ten days in sait. Lard, Herce, 14%c; hep.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 3.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 3.

Schr Angus Smith, Buffelo, 1,000 tons hard coal.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Prop Maine, Ogdensburg and intermediate point, mosacks potatoes and sundries.
Prop Champlain, Ogdensburg and intermediate point, 1,554 oris apples, and sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburg and intermediate points, 1,228 bris apples, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
CLEAKED,
Schr H. B. Moore, Saugatuck, 300 hides, 5 bris cd.
Schr Blackhawk, Lincoln, 1,698 bn corn, 3,540 bn can, 30 bris pork, 6 tes iard.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 5,127 bu wheat, 1180 bu corn, 10 bris footr, 15 bris pork, and sindries.

Prop S. D. Caldwall, Port Huron, each and sindries.

dries.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron and inspect, and supports, 16,439 but corn, 1,845 bris flour, 6 tell ports, 246 bags seed, 25 bales hay, and sundries.

Schr Litzte Poak, St. Joseph, 150 bris salt, 30 bris salt, 100 kegs beer.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The schr Prince Afred and tug A. B. Ward expecting repaired at Miller Brothers' dry-dock.

There will be but few clearances and arrival after this until the opening of navigation settlering.

The schr Thomas Parsons in overthes at Detroit, and fears for her safety are entertained in santa circles.

circles.

—The storm-danger-signal of the Signal Series it Grand Haven was displayed on Welnesday night for the last time this season on account of closing narip-tion,

Horse Disease in Ohio.

MEDICAL CARDS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—COTTO

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Corres

154 c. WHISEY—98c.

LOUISVILLE.

Fourth Day of the Proceed WHISKY—\$1.02.
BUTTER—Firm firm; prime Western, 35@30c; chain Restern rolls, 35@35c.
CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15%@16%c; Prime Western, 14@16c.
EGGS—Steady; State, 32@33c; Western, 30@32c.
PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 10%c; cruis, changed. Wankegan. Arguments of Messrs. Dex Changed.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3 —GRAIN—Wheat—Dult: cale of S00 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.00. Corn—Dult: cale of S00 bu No. 2 Milwankee at \$1.00. Corn—Dult: car to Took\$1c, as to quality Onts—Held at 60c for No. 2 Re—Held at \$1.00 for Western. Barley—Steady; all 2,000 bu Western at \$1.35 %.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

BY. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Changed.

Searles for the Defenda Strong Personal Appeals in St. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—COTION—Dull, week, and an changed.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red. \$1.08; at the con\$1.03½ was bid; hold higher. Corn firmer; 65.68; according to focation. Oxis higher; No. 2, \$16.58, 42.

Berley firm and unchanged. Rye firm at \$1.006, 10.

WHISKY—Lower; \$9.6.

FROVINSONS—Fork mominal at \$20.00 spot; future firmer; some sales higher; \$20.566, 20.75 seller February; \$20.75 seller February; \$20.75 seller February; \$20.75 seller March. Bulk meats, buyers and soliens apart; generally hold at 7he for a buyers and soliens apart; generally hold at 7he for yound bis changed hands at 7e for shoulders, part delivered set, and 10½ coller March. Bacon—None out of small and 10½ coller March. Bacon—None out of small and quiet at 13c cash.

RECEIPTS—Flour 5,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 brister, 13,000 bris; orn, 5,000 bris; this, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 brister, 15.50. of Mr. Gage.

THE GAGE TRIAL

Sidney Smith, for the People, the Case Without Gloves.

The Case to Be Given to the To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

WAUKEGAN. Dec. 3.—The Crimin opened at 9 o'clock this morning, ver ple being present. The attendance, he design the session, owite. geased during the session, quite a ladies coming in to hear the speeches Nothing additional was learned by Attorney in regard to the movements. dividual who was supposed to be ende influence the jury, and, as intimated patch last night, there was doubtless whatever for the rumors, they having in the mind of some oversuspicious MR. DEXTER BESUMED HIS AROUN He said it would be remembered

close of the session yesterday he about the character of the fund. was that the law of 1833 (under which was indicted) contem lated a publi-fund established by law,—and that general scope, its contemporaneous , objects to be accomplished, it was ve his mind that it was never intende sease of this kind; that the funds ferred to, established by express were in the nature of app for State buildings or for a The defendant had been indice that law, though there was a later a law adapted to his case. A decision showing that public funds were su showing that public funds were sunecessary to carry on the Government question asked whether the "Jona fund," the "police fund," the "whar privileges," and the "suspense acconcessary to carry on the Govern claimed that these "so-called funds, claimed that these "co-called funds, interest paid by Mr. Gage, were no tablished by law, and, therefore mand failed, since no more commanded than it was his duty to Anthorities were then quoted on tion of statutes that stand togethe being that the defendant was entitle

ten date the determine was entired to the ten date and the date of nied him. Demand was made on the uary, and he was indicated on the 8th. State's Attorney said that Gage ha money for his own purposes, he mad solemn declaration that he had not so not indicting him under the embezziem The prosecution had sought to catch upon a "pin-hook" law which was no for such a case, and was not drafted ence to any such office. He asserte reason why the law of 1833 was called cause McAvoy and Greenebaum pa if it had not been, Heaven only knew indictments would have stopped; the Government would have been swept.

INTENTION MUST BE THE GUIDING

of the jury in making up their verdict. that "really" there was but \$192,00 city,—the interest, etc., being deducte \$503,000; and that Mr. Gage had pu hands of the city his private estate, twice the loss. - Did that prove a desi by the transaction? The prosecution vented by objection the showing that loaned by Gage's predecessors, and 000,000 had been so loaned, the city interest. Authorities were referred port this view that, even if the loaning of the interest amounted to ar and barred all claims against exhloans. He also contended that

count of loss incurred in the risch loans. He also contended that no destinction under the charter bette banks and any other loans, unless all designated banks, which they had and further, that the admissions of that he was "chart." did not mean the much cash behind, but that he had the could not convert into cash; ment. He denied that false entries made in the books; Mr. Sherwood was the tooks were in the office; why we brought into court and the entries a conclusion, Mr. Dexter made.

A STRONG PELISONAL APPRAI to behalf of his client, charactericing troclient neighbor and friend, saving down to missiv, he would go with his hand, and praying God that the jurting at their firesides beteafter, we have occasion to regret the manner they discharged the great duties and bhites devolving upon them.

ARGUMENT OF NEL SEALLES LIKE Searles foll wed, explaining their duties under the law, and how could be found in the testimony of they were at literty to travel over held and not confine themselves to half pointed out by the prosecution.

had and not confine themselves to that pointed out by the prosecution. The cost and talked in the cost of the discussing the points made by the call his arrament being merely sure and presenting nothing new.

The Court then adjourned until 2 of the court the court then adjourned until 2 of the court then adjourned until 2 of the court then adjourned until 2 of the court the court then adjourned until 2 of the court then adjourned until 2 of the court then adjourned until 2 of the court then adjou

AFTERNOON SESSION Upon reassembling, Mr. Searles of Peech, commenting upon the ref prosecution to admit testimony have laid before the jury the characterizing it as unfair and unju-lendant, and asking the jury to take ata consideration. From the exclusion lacts it was fair to presume that the

thew if they were admitted their car distroyed.

The Court told the gentleman that Svett, and Mr. Dexter bad tod he gave them notice that the could not be restricted. Mr. Searles proceeded to say that

not lost a dollar through Mr. Gage, that was well secured was not lost; laten all his property, and had the t supended banks. After abusing Anothey, whom he charged with be ter of a "ring" in Chicago which we defendant, and the representatives, who, as he said, had been polar writing the complete to the complete the compl for writing up garbled reports to MARE A TWEED OF GAOE be quoted the trial-scene from the of Venice," saying Gage was the mixty Portia, and the City of Chica that by Henry Greenebaum, the sickest little Jew" he had ever semarks, to say the limit of the control of t

DRACOLIN

Is East Washington to Chicago, longer separate barks, to say the least, were absurd temanly; and, while the spectators anguage evidently neutralized in grobseffet the arguments of Mr. Swett by had been supported by the state of the the effect the arguments of Mr. Swetter had had upon the jury. His specific from beginning to end—his familie jury, calling them by their first retarning to Mr. Gage as "Dave"—bitton of pettifogging of which hard sourt shyster would be guilty.

ARGUMENT OF SURKEY SMIT 200 SOUTH CLARK ST. CHICAGO, fay be consulted, personally of by mail, are of clark all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. Kanna ity physician in the city who marrants come of the Coheo hours. 9a. m. vo 9. m.; Sandars heart to the city who marrants come of the city who can be considered in the city who ca

AROUMENT OF SIDNEY SMIT.

Mr. Smith then closed for the
He commenced by referring to the
stious involved, touching first upon

\$5,50(ac,75; high grades, \$7,000

tee at \$1.06. Corn—Dull; car lots
Outs—Held at 60c for No. 2. Rye
Ocstern. Barley—Steady; sales. Louis.

MARINE. of Chicago, Dec. 3.

lo, 1,000 tons hard coal, tistee, 200 m lumber,

se Disease in Ohio.

ar more fatal than the epizootia, so fearfully and with such disastinong houses, has broken out in Ohio. At Alron over seventy feeted and about twenty-five or all from it. The Beacon, of the place, says that among the symposase a staggering gait and loss of to be the most prominent and companied with a violent cough and nortem examinations have shown were particularly affected, these of rotten. A great deal of inflamiticed about the case of the heart, ton of the fiver evidenced a great the blood. The mucous membighly inflamed; in fact a sharthe system was manifested. The c, a leading veterinary surgeon of first dreaded note of the diseanimal refuses to take nourishkit is almost impossible, in many ta cure. The facal cases in Akron had a run of eight days, and as rows colder the fatality increases.

resence of Mind.

EDICAL CARDS

Dr. Kean,

fourth Day of the Proceedings at Waukegan.

THE GAGE TRIAL.

aguments of Messrs. Dexter and Searles for the Defendant.

Strong Personal Appeals in Behalf of Mr. Gage. Siney Smith, for the People, Handles

the Case to Be Given to the Jury

the Case Without

Gloves.

To-Day. MORNING SESSION.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. proed at 9 o'clock this morning, very few peois being present. The attendance, however, iqsmeddaring the session, quite a number of base coming in to hear the speeches of counsel. Sching additional was learned by the State's proper in regard to the movements of the inndnal who was supposed to be endeavoring to see the jury, and, as intimated in the dis-

such last night, there was doubtless no ground

mind of some oversuspicious person.

MR. DEXTER RESUMED HIS ARGUMENT. ge said it would be remembered that at the of the session yesterday he was talking bot the character of the fund. His position what the law of 1833 (under which Mr. Gage indicted) contem lated a public fund,—a color etablished by law,—and that from its meral scope, its contemporaneous history, the plets to be accomplished, it was very clear to mind that it was never intended to apply to fered to, established by express act of law, the nature of appropriations State buildings or for an asylum. De defendant had been indicted under at law, though there was a later and nearer he shapted to his case. A decision was quoted howing that public funds were such as were westry to carry on the Government, and the assion asked whether the "Jonathan Burr ad" he "police fund," the "wharling private mieres," and the "suspense account," were presery to carry on the Government. He debet that these "co-called funds," and the sterest paid by Mr. Gage, were not funds essafeted by law, and, therefore, the de-mand failed, since no more could be demanded than it was his duty to pay over.

TEN DATS AFTER DEMAND in which to pay over. This, however, was de-nied him. Demand was made on the 5th or January, and he was indicted on the 8th. When the State's Attorney said that Gage had used the money for his own purposes, he made the most leclaration that he had not so used it by not indicting him under the embezziement statute. The prosecution had sought to catch his client upon a "pin-hook" law which was not designed for such a case, and was not drafted with reference to any such office. He asserted that the resen shy the law of 1833 was called in was besize McAyoy and Greenebaum participated; flithad not been. Heaven only knew where the dictments would have stopped; the whole City Government would have been swept.

Authorities were then quoted on the construe-

tion of statutes that stand together, his view

being that the defendant was entitled to

INTENTION MUST BE THE GUIDING STAR dibejury in making up their verdict. He claimed the interest, etc., being deducted from the M.000; and that Mr. Gage had put in the and of the city his private estate, which was me the loss. - Did that prove a desire to profit is transaction? The prosecution had pre-uted by objection the showing that money was beed by Gage's predecessors, and that \$35,-M,000 had been so loaned, the city losing the Mest. Authorities were referred to to sup-atthis view that, even if the loaning was not the reception interest amounted to an approval. d barred all claims against Mr. Gage second of loss incurred in the making of calcars. He also contended that there was chainction under the charter between loans charter and any other loans unless the Countricinated banks, which they had not done; utilities, that the admissions of Mr. Gage the was "short." did not mean that he was a man cash behind, but that he had so much had be could not conver into cash at the moust its defined that false entries had been make the books; Mr. Sherwood was mistaken; the tooks were in the office; why were they not broughting court and the entries shown? In conclusion, Mr. Dexter made at the last of his clerk, charactericing him as an inclear taggible and friend, saving if he went was to missay, he would go with him hand in last soften young God that the jury, when siture their fresides becafter, would never has considered the great duties and responsitioned devolving upon them.

ARGUMENT OF ME. SEARLES.

It Series followed, explaining to the jury stantes under the law, and how the truth was before at ilberty to travel over the entire at and not confine themselves to the narrow is printed out by the prosecution. He then was the figure of the great themselves to the narrow is printed out by the prosecution. He then

pointed out by the prosecution. He then by of his cost, and talked in his "shirt wars," devoting the remainder of the session than the points made by the other country argument being merely supplemental, and presenting problems, now. The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MR. SEARLES CONTINUES. Ipoureassembling, Mr. Searles continued his tech, commenting upon the refusal of the hald before the jury the whole truth. tion to admit testimony which would incienzing it as unfair and unjust to the deeration. From the exclusion of the was fair to presume that the prosecution if they were admitted their case would be

The Court told the gentleman that he and Mr. but, and Mr. Dexter had TRAVELED OUTSIDE THE RECORD, the rare them notice that the prosecution

are them notice that the prosecution is so be restricted.

In Seales proceeded to say that the city had alors a dollar through Mr. Gage, since money are well secured was not lost; the city had that his property, and had the bouds of the said banks. After abusing the State's long, whom he charged with being a memical aring "in Chicago which was hounding a setendant, and the representatives of the said sho, as he said, had been paid \$25 each sho, as he said, had been paid \$25 each

MARE A TWEED OF GAGE

a quoted the trial-scene from the "Merchant the lenge," saying Gage was the merchant, the Portic, and the City of Chicago, personby Honry Greenebaum, the Jew—the little Jew" he had ever seen. His reand, while the spectators smiled, his offerth measure in great measure guments of Mr. Swett and Mr. Dexhad need upon the jury. His speech and confor beginning to end—his familiarity with jury, calling them by their first names, and to Mr. Gage as "Dave"—was an exhiof pettifogging of which hardly a police-yeter would be guilty.

LEGUMENT OF SUNEY SMITH.

LEGUISH then closed for the prosecution.

commenced by referring to the law propositivelyed, touching first upon the charac-

ter of the funds held by Mr. Gage at the expira-tion of his term of office. The aggregate which it was his duty to turn over was about \$508,000 and the documentary evidence showed that that was divided, under the provision of the city charter, into certain funds. Mr. Dexter had made an elaborate argument to prove that a portion of the aggregate was made up of funds not provided for by law for public purposes, not dis-puting, however, that Gage held the funds. The demands made by Mr. O'hara for the deficit were then adverted to. Mr. Gage had acknowledged his obligations to deliver, and stated his reasons for not being able to pay over. He claimed that, for the sustaining of the indictment, it was wholly immaterial whether all the funds were of the character described in the law of 1833, and that Mr. Gage could not excuse him-self from delivering because default as to a portion was a more serious offense than default as to a certain other portion of the same aggregate amount. Mr. O'Hara did not know the balance due the City Treasury when he took possession of the office, and bis only means of knowledge as to the amount was Mr. Gage, the outgoing Treasurer. Ke proposed discussing at a future time the reasons why default was made, and would simply say he had made default. All the tunds in Chicago were raised by taxation under the constitutional were raised by taxation under the constitutional power denominated the right of eminent domain—the right of taking private property for public purposes. He, however, did n t consider the point material, for the reason that the entire amount of money which Mr. Gage was called upon to turn over should have been turned over under the legal obligations resting upon han; and he was in default as to the aggregate amount, including public as well as private funds. If

THE CONSEQUENCE OF A DEFAULT in relation to a public fund was more severe than attached to the balance, it was no reason why the law should not be enforced. Mr. Scarles had made merry over the "ridculous posi-

the law should not be enforced. Air. Searce had made merry over the "ridiculous position" in which the people were placed by making a demand for the balance, and refusing to take the "cats and dogs" tendered. It had appeared that Mr. Gage astead of attending to the duries of his office personally, employed a Mr. Alcott as cashier and bookkeeper, who handled the entire funds in the City Treasury; and it was he who "turned

one of the chief causes of mounning to the part of the defense consisted in the result of allow Gage to talk about the "truck" Itisal to show dage to talk about the "truck" that he had eudeavored to force upon his sucsor in lieu of cash—the "truck" in which he had put the eash belonging to the city. One thing was certain: Chicago did not get the money due, and in commenting upon the conduct of the defendant he should speak about him as he would of the humblest individual in the community. The law of 1833 was referred to hiddly but Mr. Smith considered was referred to order, but Mr. Smith considered it so evident that the law had been re-constod several times, that he did not think it necessary to devote any special attention to it. The talk about a fine of \$100 covering the offense was about a fine of such a special attention to it. being a number of decisions which establishes a statute of the character of the section the City Charter (the \$100 clause) did not affect the criminal jurispendence of the State. ADJORNAMENT.

At this boint Mr. Smith requested that he be

allowed to defer further argument until to-mor-row morning, since he was very much fatigued, and would be able to conclude just as soon, as he would be able to conclude waat he had to say

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mr. Toole, the master of English comedy of the present day, has nearly completed his engagement at the Academy. Owing to the unusual pressure upon our columns, less has been said with regard to this brilliant artist than would have been the case under other circumstances. Tuesday night be played in "Dearer than Life," and Wednesday and last nights another comedy of Mr. Byron's, "Uncle Dick's Darling," every evening to a larger audience his appearance for nothing more than boisterous merriment and grotesquerie his acting must be a treat of the richest character. He is a character-actor of the most polished type, and his farce with a power of emotional control unsurpassed by any actor of the present day. His voice possesses a sympathetic quality which, either for frolic or melancholy, takes the heart unresistingly captive, and bids it bound joyfully to the music of merry laughter in the with him in the sombre scenes of life which are in this complete possession of an audience, due as much to the nature of the man as to the exquisite art of the actor, that Mr. Toole has become what he is to England, and what he would grow to be to the people of this country were he onger with us. It is nonsense to prate about local types of abaracter, as though an American audience had shut its eyes to English literature for the past half century, or averted its gaze from the English drama, as though they shared the theoretical upas influence of English fron and woolen goods. The types of most of Mr. Toole's nicees are types of humanity, not of cockneys more than Fift Islanders. The objection that they are ideal would banish Rip Van Winkle to New York, Solon Shingle to New England, and Ref and Davy Crookett to their respective in the plane.

To-night is Mr. Toole's benefit. He gives "The Weavers." "Dearer than Life," some learned disquisitions, and some of his superlatively good imitations of actors, which are perfect in their way. His engagement ends Sat-

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. John Brougham is playing this week in his own dramatized version of "David Copperfield," a version, by the way, which we cannot praise in the mildest manner. The incidents are strung together with little regard for unity, and a general shambling air pervades the piece. But five of the characters possess any recognizable traits, and two of these are played by Mr. Brougham,-Daniel Peggotty and Wilkins Micawber. The former is an insipid production, presenting nothing in common with the fisherman of Yar-mouth, and indeed with a fisherman of any mouth, and indeed with a fisherman of any description, from the New Testameut records to Walton's Complete Angler. The other character, Micauber, is very amusing indeed, and full of mith, It is only a distant relative of the Micauber of history, nowever. Mr. Seymout's Heep and Mrs. Allen's Rosa Dartle are good: Mrs. Stonesli's Betsy Trotwood lacks the first elements of "Tae Old Soldier" in the absence of a spinal column. Next week "Tae Lottery of Life" will be given.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN nnounced Wednesday evening that she would rive a supplementary reading on Saturday night t Farwell Hall, when the sleep-walking scene rom " Macbeth " and other famous selections will be given. It is erroneous to suppose that Miss Cushman does not play at McVicker's The-atre this season—that is, she has not made any announcement to that effect.

Mr. o'NEIL'S BENEFIT.

Mr. James O'Neil has a benefit Saturday evenng, when an unusually strong bill will claim atention. It contains a jumble of tragedy, comely, farce, and burlesque, and will include he trial-come from "The Merchant of Venice." with Mr. O'Neil and Miss Louise Hawthorne; "The Widow's Victim," with Salsbury as Jerry Clip; the third act of "Othello," with Mr. Buckley as Logo, and a burlesque of the last act of "Richard III.," with Mr. Crane as Richard and Mr. O'Neil as Richand.

THE YALE EXPEDITION.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 3 .- Prof. O. C. Marsh and is scientific party arrived here last evening from the Bad Lands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather and the continued hostilities of the Indians. The latter stopped the party twice when on their way to the Bad Lands, attempted a night attack on their camp, and otherwise molested them. The excamp, and otherwise molested them. The explorations were made under great difficulties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of the remains of extinct tropical animals were collected, among which are many new to science. This collection goes to Yale College, and will soon as described by Prof. Marsh. The military second of the expedition was under the command of Maj. A. S. Burt and Lieut. W. L. Carpenter.

SHALL THE GIRLS BE TRAINED ?

The Proposed Woman's Educational Institute.

Mass-Meeting Last Night in Furtherance of the Project.

The Speakers All Agree that Something Must Be Done.

How to Do It, Is the Next Question.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen-especially the former—interested in the founding of a Woman's Educational Institute for Chicago was held last evening in the hall of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. The attendance was moderately large

Mrs. Fernando Jones was elected to preside. After prayer by a clergyman present, Mrs. Jones said that, as the gathering was a working vomen's meeting, she would much rather that some one who was a bona fide working woman should preside. But, as her election was a comoliment to the Woman's Industrial and Educa tional Association, she would act. -THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

Mrs. Campbell, of Chicago, a middle-aged, plain, but rather benevolent looking woman, was in-

troduced, and, after some preliminaries, said that the object of the meeting was the estab-lishment of a Home in this city in which females could be trained for useful callings, so that women might have a fair chance to make their way in the world, because employers constantly say that females are not prepared to do satis factory work in the branches of industry in which they eggge. This reproach should be removed, and the only practical way to emove it was to found a She was sorry to have to observe that there were many young women in Chicago who thought it rather degrading than creditable to learn some useful employment. This bred a state of dependency, -one sex depending upon the other. That was degrading to the female character useful, to catch husbands who could sur them in luxury and idleness. This was all wrong. Even if a woman did happen to marry a rich man, that was no rea-son why she should not know some useful trade. Perhaps the riches might melt away, or the man might be ill, and ill for a long time; children would have to be provided for

so that she might not be utterly helpless when the hour of sore affliction came. That meeting was not called upon to decide whether ther would be a Home, but to aid the project. The working women had already decided that there should be a Home. In the institution every woman could elect what calling she should follow. She would have a free choice, so that there could be no dissatisfaction on that ground. They now flung themselves upon the generosity of the community. They would need a great deal of money for the establishment of the Home, and wealthy people-especially wealthy women-had a noble opportunity for contributing liberally to so charitable, so noble an enterprise. She would

and, therefore, it was highly desirable that

SUGGEST A PLAN to the ladies, if they should fail to raise the means for the building. They should go down to Springfield, while the Legislature was in session, and say to them that the Home should be established, and that money was most necessary for that purpose. There was most necessary for that purpose. There were millions' worth of church property in the State, all untaxed. Let the Legislature tax the State, all untaxed. Let the Legislature tax the church property and turn the proceeds over to the establishment of the Home. This suggestion originated with herself alone. It might not be necessary to resort to such a course, but, if all else failed, she thought the experiment ought to be tried. Mrs. Campbell then spoke of her

EXPERIENCES IN SPINNING AND ENTITING when she was a resident of Maine. She nad six brothers to knit for, and did it well. Stockings then good-syzed ones—brough; 25 cents a page

shifted before the view upon the stage. It is simply as an illustration of olden times in the New in this complete possession of an audience, due rs of the nation -the Pilorims and th otestants,—and let them always profest against bigotry and absurdity of obstructwomen from following any profession for which their abilities were sufficient. [Appliause.] She quoted an extract from Margaret Fuller's writings which inculcated the same principle. Mrs. Campbell then branched off on what she termed "the political subjection of women," to which she attributed all the evils of the employment system. It was THE ROOT OF THE WAS THEE, which shadowed the prosperity and independence of the women not alone of the United States, but of the world. They should never cease from their demands. O'Council's motto used to be, "Demand the uttermest and you will get something." That was good philosephy, and the women should not alone treasure it up as a maxim, but follow it out in pracsion for which their abilities were suffi-

phy, and the women should not alone treasure it up as a maxim, but follow it out in practice. [Applause.] The speaker next dealt with the class of women "who wrapped themselves up in manly protection." and were simply prosperous as a thing of accident. The world might judge them by what they had done, as working women, but they would judge of themselves by what they knew they were capable of doing. [Applause.]

Applause.]
A working woman, Sarah M. Bailey, sent in a paper on "THE TRAINING OF WOMAN FOR SELF-SUPPORT," which dealt in extense with the female question as it has been agitated in the newspaper-coias it has been agreeded in the awaysper-columns for a good many years. The evils of the whole labor system, as applied to women, was dealt with, and the writer claimed that it was the duty of society to assist women in learning useful callings, and especially to direct the works. cally to direct the young fenale mind toward the valuable art of housekeeping. For this pur-pose the Home should be supplied with all nec-essary domestic apparatus. Housekeeping was something that was as hard to learn as sewing or shop-keeping, and a woman ignorant of the household art was simply useless and helpless as a wife and a mother. Yet thousands of young

a wife and a mother. Let thousands of young ladies were growing up around them as IGNORANT OF HORSEHOLD DUTIES as they were of Sanscit. This was a girantic evil, which would require much labor to reform. No waman could be said to be fit for wifely dignity if she were ignorant of the first duty of a wife,—the regulation of her own household. The procedice afforded to female education in England and in Germany was alluded to, and the writer said that an imitation of that liberality by our State Governments would be a blessing to the country. A general reform in the system of female education was necessary before America could have that which was the noblest element of mational strength and greatness—industrious of pational strength and greatness—industrious wives and mothers not dependent on mercenary

wives and mothers not dependent on mercenary relp in domestic business.

THE REV. DE. THOMAS

was next introduced, and said that he was not there with a prepared speech, nor for the purpose of making any extended remarks. He was there simply out of sympathy with the movement. He would be equally ready to sympathize if the meeting was called in the interest of workingmen. He sympathized with labor referre in any honorable way it might assume. He had a legacy of leve for the laboring classes, for he was snung from a laboring stock. His father and mother were both working people. Although raised in a slave State, his lot had been cast with the spade and the plowshare, so that he raised in a slave State, inslot had been cast with the spade and the plowshare, so that he was perfectly familiar with all the details of farm-work. Therefore, now that he was labor-ing in the ministry, all his sympathy was with the working masses, and he thought it was a highly honorable sentiment, because they were the bone and sinew of the land. He considered that one kind of labor was as honorable as anthat one kind of labor was as honorable as apother. If it was necessary that all kinds of labor should be performed, then giveny species of Labor Should be Honored. If I work was well done. But people differed to their tastes as regarded work. There should be more of the republican idea in this matter of labor. He did not think that all women should be considered.

was useful and well performed. He snew that this view was not generally taken, but that did not atter the fact. It was far better, he consid-ered, to train boys and girls to be good and

ered, to train boys and girls to be good and useless men and women, rather than wait until they fell and became corrupt, and then try to reform them. [Applause.] That was the most practical way to remedy social evil and prevent the increase of crime. He believed, however, in the principle of self-reliance. He did not believe in making men and women panpers, but he believed in assisting them,—in loaning them something that they could pay back again in good time. A man came to him, not long ago, and said that he wauted to help a young man along to the ministry. The speaker told him that unless the young man had plick enough to help himself he would be of

help himself he would be of

VERY LITTLE USE TO THE MINISTRY
when he got there [applause]; and he would see,
if he was a woman, any minister well around
the moon before he would hait stockings for
him and give him the proceeds, at 25 cents a
pair. [Cheers and langbiter.] The Doctor concluded by reiterating his sympathy with the object of the meeting, and recommended immediate action.

ject of the meeting, and recommended immediate action.

MISS BAKER, A WORKINGWOMAN,
read a paper on "What do Workingwomen Most
Need?" which had a direct bearing on
the establishment of a Home. It was
not, she said, the domestic labor that ladies objected to, but the loss of caste consequent on
following it. That women generally preferred to
do their own household work after marriage was
proof positive that they did not dislike that kind
of employment, if they could only preserve their
dignity at the same time. It was one thing, indeed, to be mistress and servaut in one's own
cottage, however small, and quite another to be
reduced to the condition of poor "Biddy" in
somebody else's kitchen. She highly recommended a "domestic department" in connection
with the proposed establishment. But it should
not be the paramonnt feature thereof

Mrs. Jones said that they were fully determined upon the establishment of a "Training-School." That was fixed. [Applause.] They were offered a building in the South Division at a moderate rent, and they felt like taking it, and they would. She referred, but gently, to the main question, and showed what good and gentle beings women were even when they were en-gaged in the work of reforming society. [Cheers and laughter.] She was prepared to hear re-

daughters to go and work in anybody's kitchen. He did not think that the labor was dignified, and he was sure that no proud woman, of any He did not think that the labor was diguified, and he was sure that no proud woman, of any nationality, would go into any man or woman's kitchen to be made little of and abused. [Applause.] No; let women follow whatever other business might be respectable, and leave pots and hettles alone until they got married. [Laughter and applause.] He did not, of course, mean to say that a girl should know nothing of cooking and all that until she became a woman, but let her learn in her own house, from her mother or her aunt. He did not care what anybody said about the respectability of kitchen-work; he did not believe it, if all the ministers in Chicago backed it. [Applause.] chen-work; he did not believe e ministers in Chicago backed it. [hat was the simple truth, and he was as den That was the simple truth, and he was as democratic as any man. He respected housewives just as much as his neighbors, but he thought kitchen-work, in strange houses, would be a dreadful fate for high-spritted girls. [Applanse.] Mrs. Jones, seeing that the last speaker was rather skeptical, invited no further discourse from the body of the hall.

rather skeptical, invited no further discourse from the body of the hall.

MISS HULETT, THE HANDSOME FEMALE LAWYER of Chicago, spoke next, and made an eloquent defense of women in the professions. She condemned the old idea that woman's destiny was to please and be pleased. That might do very well for sentimental lovers and for moon-struck poets, but it was a poor substitute for daily bread, which women stood as much in need of as the stronger sex. Women should not shrink from being called strong-minded, because they pursued some honorable calling outside of the veil channels. The first blow had already been struck. Woman was already emancipated from some of the old prejudices, and no power on earth could cramp the progress of the human mind. [Applause.] Woman had just as much right to sow into the higher sphere of life as man had, and this simple fact, this inherent justice, was only just being this inherent justice, was only just being gnized by average humanity. Yes; woman

recognized by average numanity. Ites; woman had been for ages
sacrificed to IGNOBANCE AND TO PREJUDICE.
She toiled her way dardy in some kitchen or sewing-room, until some merciful man married her out of her misery, and then shoddy aristocracy taunted her ever after with having been but a hird and after all. [Appliance 1, Woman.] but a bired-grl after all. [Applause.] Woman should insist on climbing a ladder that had but one round, and they would reach the top. They proposed to contest the conservative decree that presumed to bar their right of way. All the presumed to bar their right of way. All the professions were now opened to woman, and it would be her own fault if she did not succeed. [Applause.] Man always had the world opened to him. When woman attempted to contest with him the palm, how lofts was his indignation. She alluded pityingly to the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst; as for Robert Collyer, she would let him pass, because these women (pointing to some on the platform) had

REGULARLY USED HIM CP. Mrs. Jones suggested a collection, occeded with at a moderate profit. Mrs. Jones thought that women ought not to be too sensitive. She begged the audience disnetly to understand that none but working men had spoken, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

THE TURF.

The Louisiana Jockey Club Races at New Orleans, New Orleans, Dec. 3.—The first race to-day. was for the Orleans stakes, for colts and filles 3 years old; \$25 entrance, play or pay, with \$700 added; second horse, \$200; third, \$100; 2 miles; twenty-two nominations; two started. Ballenkeel led from the start, winning by a length easily, beating Col. Nelligan. Time,

In the pools Ballenkeel sold at \$190; Nelligan.

The second race was for the Club purse, \$400 : mile, with 100 pounds on each, 3-year-olds, to carry their proper weight; \$200 to the first horse \$75 to second and \$25 to third. After half a dozen false starts, all got off well, running close until reaching the half-mile, when Crown Prince and Panline Sprague went to the front, closely followed by Lotta Moon, who took the lead on entering the home-stretch, winning by a length. Crown Prince second, Pauline Sprague third, beating King Amadeus, Carrie P., Mary L., Bob Batton, and Tom Leathers. time, 1:45%. In the roots, Lotta Moon, \$135; ting Amadeus, \$30; Carrie P and Mary L. \$35; Crown Prince, \$25; the field, \$30. The third race was for a club-purse, \$700, for all ages, \$550 to first, \$150 to second, 2-mile heats. Won by Falmouth, beating Planter. The latter broke his fetlock before finishing the first heat, and was distanced. Time, 3:47%.

In the poole last night Planter sold for \$160; Falmouth, \$84. But before the race to-day the betting was ton to one on Planter. besting was ten to one on Planter.
Good day and good rack. Small attendance.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of The C.acaso Tribune: Six: I have long been hoping that some great ournal, like THE CHICAGO TRIBUXE, would make the Indian problem a question of the hour, and suggest some new plan by which our frontier settlers might be saved from the scalping-knife settlers might be saved from the scalping-knife of the Indian butchers. I have, for several years, appealed to men in high station, and endeavored to convince them that all the evils could be remedied by placing the Indians upon islands where they could do no harm, and where our ever-restless Yankees might not encroach upon them. Is this not a subject worthy of consideration? Something must surely be done, and that soon, or there will be a war of externiuation. The Government can find islands enough in our Great Lakes. ment can find islands enough in our Great Lakes to furnish a habitation for nearly all the Indian tribes. A vast army could be dispensed with, and a single graphoat could do the work of many. thousand sodiers. I maintain that the Gov-ernment could better afford to feed and clothe all the Indians, at and, make the ernment could better sirord to recurred and the Indians, at such isolated noints, than to maintain a large army and suffer the present state of things to continue. Will you not give this subject consideration, and ask Congress to investigate as to the Fersibility of the plan? Yours,

C. Augustus Havilland.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Dec. S.—The Continental

TAXATION.

The Subject Under Consideration by the Citizens' Association.

An Able and Exhaustive Report by the Committee on Taxation,

Township Organization Must Be Done Away with in Chicago.

A Burden upon Tax-Payers and an Intolerable Nuisance.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, held in their rooms vesterday afternoon, was devoted to the consid eration of the important subject of "taxation." Mr. A. J. Galloway, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, reported to the Executive Commit-

MR. CHARRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The time for speech-making upon the subject of tax reform has passed and the time for active work arrived. But, in presenting this second report from your Committee on Taxation, I must be permitted to express my deep sense of obligation for the very valuable aid which I have received from my colleague; Mr. Mason, not only for furnishing a large portion of the original matter contained therein, but also for the careful revision of all that we both had written, and for the systematic arcangement of the various topics discussed under appropriate headings. I will now claim from him a further favor by asking him to read the report in your presence.

THE REPORT. THE REPORT.

Mr. Mason then read the following report:
To the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association:
The Committee on Taxasion appointed by you made a preliminary report on the 26th of September last, in which some of the most obvious evils of the present system of levying and collecting taxes in our city were pointed out, and remedies for the same were suggested. First report was recommitted to the Committee on Oct, 15, with instructions to make a further report as to the best and most feasible methods, in their indemnt, of carrying out their suggestions.

best assistance which they could obtain, as will more fully appear herein. It will be remembered that The Reform Property in the property of the solution of township organization and the uniform valuation of property under the control of a single officer appointed for such a term and with such powers as would most judiciously accomplish this result. Taking these suggestions in order, your Committee would observe that upon mature reflection they are fully convinced of the propriety and importance of their recommendation that township organization should be done away with. Recent events confirm this conclusion, if confirmation were necessary. We characterized this system in our previous report as utterly useless and visious. We might add that it is a great and nanecessary expense, that it is tands in the way of almost any tax reform, and that by its abolition we can secure a system more economical and effective, and under which the desired improvements in our modes of taxation can more readily be obtained. If remains only to determine whether there are any legal obstacles to making this change, and, if not, in what way it can be brought about. There has been so much discussion upon the subject, and it is in some respects so involved, that, to properly understand it, it seems advisable to briefly sketch the history of

derstand it, it seems advisable to briefly sketch the history of Township organization in Cook County. Tuder the Constitution of 1848 two classes of counties existed in Illinois. The first class comprised those counties not adopting township organization, which were not divided into towns, and in which all the business of each part of the county was transacted by the County Court. The second class comprised those counties adopting township organization, which were divided into townships or towns, each of which was a body corporate, managing its own affairs, and with its own officers, comprising a Supervisor, Town Cierk, Assessor, Collector, Justice of the Feace, and other mimor officials. And, in counties of the, second class, general county affairs were managed by a Board of Supervisors, made up of the Supervisors elected from the several towns and city wards in the county. Each county was a body corporate by itself, whether divided into towns or not. Cook County belonged to the second class, namely; those adopting township organization; and, at the time of the assembling of the last Constitutional Convention, its citizens were dissatisfied with its Board of Supervisors. There was a general desire for a change in the management of the general county affairs, and our delegates were anxious to bring it shout. the management of the general county affairs, and our delegates were anxious to bring it about. In the Convention there was little or no discussion upon the matter, all propositions relating to it being referred to the Cook County delegation. The result of their deliberations, which the Convention adopted, was the section establishing a Board of fifteen Commissioners to manage the affairs of Cook County. All of the provisions of our present Constitution which relate to county government are comprised in Art. X., and are as follows:

"Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the

County Commissioners may be dispensed with, and the affairs of the said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall fame as in said county, and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immedistely take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

"SEC, 6. At the first election of County Judges under this Constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State not under township organization three officers who shall be styled 'The liourd of Gounty Commissioners, 'who shall holds sessions for the treassection of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said Commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot, and every year thereafter one spek officer shall be elected from the City, of Chicago, and five from towns ontside of said city, in auch manner as may be provided by law.

"SEC, 7. The county shall be elected from the City, of Chicago, and five from towns ontside of said city, in auch manner as may be provided by law."

"THE COMMON UNDERSTANDING."

of the effect of these provisions has been that, so far as Cook County; is concerned, township organization was continued therein as previously existing, but with tale, sait saitution of a Board of Afteen Commissioners for the accomplished by the people of Cook County, and all of our delegation and of the Convention whom your Commistion of 1864. We are well as the convention whom your Commistion of 1867, and your Co

the towns outside of the city, are also reasons consistive to our minds as to the incorrectness of this opinion.

An argument has also been made to show that the existing condition of things in this regard was by the Constitution rendered irrevocable. This reasoning accomizes the continuance of the cownship system in Cook County by the Constitution, and finding no express provision for its aboltion here, infects that it cannot be done away with. It is urged that Sec. 5 of Art. X. provides that wisen towaship organization ceases in a county, all laws in force in counties not having township organization shall take effect, and that sec. 6 provides that counties not under township organization, shall have three Commissioners, of whom, after the first election, one shall be elected each year and hold office for three years, and that the laws enacted to carry out these sections make the same provisions. Hence, as Cook County has thready a Board of fifteen Commissioners, it is argued that the change provision to a covernment by three Commissioners, cannot be made here, that therefore Secs. 5 and 6 have no application in Cook County, and that secure to your Commissioners, as the construction, which requires all of the provisions of a statute relating to one subject to be so read as to be consistent and harmonious throughout, farmships.

A SUPPLIEST ANSWER TO THIS TEXABLE.

without violence to their spirit or language, so as to entirely harmonize by treating Sec. 7 as a modification of Sec. 5 and 6, so far as Cook County is concerned. Their plain meaping then will be that township organization may be abolished in any county which has adopted it, including Cook County, and the laws concerning counties not under township organization will come in force, except so far as they are modified in the case of Cook County by Sec. 7. It seems a necessary inference from the fact that the Constitution has made the Government of Cook County an exception to the general provisions governing counties, that all such general requirements when applied to this county must be construed in accordance with the special provisions relating to it. Hence a vote of the people of Cook County at a general election, dispensing with township organization, would not vest the court of of all county and township affairs in three Commissioners provided for other counties, but in the fifteen Commissioners provided in Cook County. It is possible that it may be well to obtain an amendment to the existing statute upon township organization to remove any doubt as to the immediate succession of our present Board of Commissioners to the present Town Governments, in case the township system is discontinuance. And, as to the MATHOD OF ABOLISHING DOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, we are glad to be able to submit herewith an opinion on units subject kindly prepared at their request by the Chadrman of your Committee on Municipal Organization, M. F. Tuley, Esq., whose views must carry with them the greatest weight:

"To A. J. Galloray, Esq., whose views must carry with them the greatest weight:

"You ask my opinion as to the best and most feasible way of getting rid of township organization in Chicago. Every person who has given the subject any attention must admit that a large city has no more need of township organization than a common road wagon has of five wheels. It is not only a great burden upon the tax-payers, but if has become an intolerable nuisance. "The General Assembly of the State made an attempt at its last session to alsolish the most objectionable feature of it, to wil: the voting of money for town purposes by the annual town meetings, by conferring the power to fix the amounts to be expended by the towns upon the Board of County Commissioners; but, in my opinion, as long as the town-organization system is maintained, any law which takes away from the people or the town authorities the power to appropriate and levy the town taxes, is unconstitutional and void. It is difficult to perceive how township organization can be made one thing in chick country and ities the power to appropriate and levy the town taxes, its unconstitutional and void. It is difficult to perceive how township organization can be made one thing in cities and a different thing in the country, and not be subject to constitutional objections. After mature reflection I can perceive no way in which, by amendment of the present law or otherwise, township-organization can be maintained for any purpose in large cities, and at the same time the voters of the towns, or the town authorities, be deprived of the power to impose taxes for town purposes. The Constitution of 1870 guarantees the right to all counties to discontinue township organization if the voters desire to do so. It provides by Sec. 5 Art. 10, 'That, in any county that shall have adopted township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election in the mainer that now is, or may be, provided by law.' The General Assembly, in the Township Organization act in force March 4, 1874, made the following provisions for an election upon the question of discontinuing township

March 4, 1874, made the following previsions for an election upon the question of discontinuing township organization:

"SECTION 1. AET, 2. Upon the petition of at least one-fifth of the legal voters of any county having adopted township organization, to be ascertained by the vote cast at the last preceding Presidential election, the County Board shall cause to be submitted to the voters of such county, at the next general election, the question of the continuance of township organization, to be voted on by ballets written or printed, or partly written or printed, "For the continuance of township organization," or 'Against the continuance of township organization," or 'Against the continuance of township organization," notice to be given, and the votes to be canvassed, and returns made, in like manner as in this act provided in reference to a vote on the adoption of township organization. Sec. 2. If it shall appear by the returns of said election that a majority of the votes cast on that question at said election rea against the continuance of township organization, then such organization shall case in said county as soon as a County Board is elected and qualified; and all laws relating to counties not under township organization shall be applicable to such county he same as if township organization had never been adopted in it."

"A question has been raised as to whether the law in question, and also the constitutional provision quoted, are applicable to Cook County, but it must be borne in mind that the Constitution itself, so far as the County Board of fifteen Commissioners is concerned, makes an exception in favor of Cook County. It is not to be presumed that the framers of the Constitution intended to except Cook County from the benefit of the provision authorizing counties to discontinue township organization, nor that the General Assembly did not intend to enclude Cook County in the law passed to carry out that constitutional provision.

"I am satisfied that no such absurd construction

many of them, like Hyde Fark, Cicero, Lake View, and others, are acting under special charters, or under the general incorporation act for cities and vidages, and as most of the other towns are sufficiently densely populated to enable them to organize as villages under that act, no great opposition from the outside towns should be expected. In Cicero and Lake, and probably other towns acting under special charters, the Supervisor, and Town Assessor, and Collector, are all, or some one or more of them, made ex-officion members of the Board of Trustees of the town. "It should be seen to that a law be passed to prevent any difficulty arising in such towns by the discontinuance of township organization throughout the county. When township organization shall be abolished in Cook County, the county will come under the laws applicable to counties not under township organization. One great benefit from the change will be that we will have but one Assessor for the whole county, and the great trengularities in the assessment of property necessarily

of a Court-House or other public building without first submitting the same to a vote of the people of the county. Respectfully,

Your Committee will only add in this connection that the total vote of this county cast at the last preceding Presidential election was, in round numbers, 59,300, and that it will therefore be necessary to present a petition signed by at least 10,050 of the legal voters of this county to the County Board to obtain a submission to the voters of the county at the next general election of the question of the continuance of township organization. Such election will take place on the first Tuesdhy after the first Monday in November in the year 1813.

on the first Tucsday after the first Monday in November in the year 1873.

UNIFORM VALDATION OF PROPERTY UNDER ONE REVENUE OFFIGER.

The second suggestion of your Committee in their previous report was that there should be but one valuation of property, on the basis of which all taxes for city, county, and State purposes should be levised, and that there should be a single revenue officer or Assessor for the county, with power to appoint Assistant Assessors and Clerks, holding office for a reasonably long period, whose duty it should be to procure perfect maps of all real estate in the county, and to keep a complete set of books showing the character of the improvements on each tract or lot and the date and consideration of one or more of its most recent transfers, and by whom all assessments should be made, subject to the revision of the County Equalization Board. The abolition of township organization is the first step to this end. A return to the other system gives us one Assessor for the whole county, which office in counties not under township organization is under the present law held by the County Treasurer ex-officio. To secure from this officer the uniform and accurate valuation desired, we should deem it advisable to ask for legislation, and the law defining his duties and fixing his term of office in Cook County can be made to take effect when the people of the county have decided by a legal vote to dispense with the existing system.

HOPPER LEGISLATION CAN BE OSTAINED UNDER THE

Apart from specially enumerated cases, the Constitution of the Shate prohibits special legislation when the necessary relief can be had under general laws, but by implication clearly authorizes special laws when the pojects cannot be accomplished by such general enactments. Your Committee are of opinion that the constitution recognition of the contribution recognition.

int by implication clearly authorizes special laws when the o jets cannot be accomplished by such general effactments. Your Committee are of opinion that the Constitution recognizes the fact that a county like that of Cook, containing a great commercial city, must have special provisions for tis government; and here we are fully justified in asking and obtaining any specific legislation which the peculiarities of our position or condition as a municipality may require. It is very much to be regretted that a power as essential to the well-being of municipal corporations should have been made to depend upon implied powers; and an anendment to the State Constitution, expressly exempting all municipal corporations from this oppressive restriction, would have a very santary effect. Two or three States which have revised their Constitutions, since the adoption of our have—in following our provisions against special legislation—had the wisdom to exempt their municipal corporations from this restricting clause.

LEVY OF CITY TAXES ON COUNTY VALUATION.

When a single assessment for State and county purposes has been established in the method proposed, our city revenue can also be based upon it, and this a uniform valuation for all purposes of taxation made complete. The general act for the incorporation of citics and villages, approved April 10, 1872, provides that the City Council may key and assess the amount of the yearly appropriations upon the property within the city subject to taxation, as the same is assessed for State and county purposes for the current year. The tess of assessed shall be collected and enforced in the same under the treasure of the city. (it. 8, 1874, p. 231.) The act in regard to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes by incorporated cities, to be elected by the people, whose duries shall be prescribed by ordinance (it. 8, 1873, p. 254, but it also provides that the City Council shall have power at any time by ordinance elect to levy the annual appropriations upon the be repeated. In case of its repeat and or sign according to our city as now contemplated under these eral act first referred to, then our city revenue with pased upon the State and county valuation. In sit is not repeated it is still optional with our City of city the aurman appropriations upon the S and county valuation, and in that event steps shall be county valuation, and in that event steps shall be county valuation, and in that event steps shall be county valuations within action on the part of

and county valuation, and in that event steps should be taken to bring about this action on the part of the Council, or to secure legalation to compel it.

CONSOLIDATION NO REMEDY FOR EVENTS OF TOWNSHIP ODERSTRANDS.

The idea has been suggested that the evils of township organizations in the city might be refleved by consolidating the three to me into one; but your committee thinks this would be "saling Pelion upon Ossa," for

what could sixty thousand voters do at a mass meeting, either in electing suitable town officers, or deciding by a vira voce vote the amount of revenue to be rused for the public uses of the town? Could not such meeting be controlled by a few hundreds of hired "roughs,"

er to present a few additional reasons why some of the recommendations in their preliminary report should be carried out. The cost of the assessment and collection of city taxes for the year 1872 was \$89,416,99, not including office rent or any portion of the expenses of the Law Department. And it will be safe to estimate the expenses for 1873 at \$100,000, with an annual increase for each succeeding year. All this would be saved to the tax-payers by adopting the plan auggested of assessing all taxes upon the single valuation, to be made by the proposed Supervisor of Revenue or County Assessor.

It has already been shown how important it is to the complete execution of their plan that the proposed incorporation of our city under the general set be-complished, but, as this matter is now receiving the earnest attention of the Citizens' Association, any further recommendation is unnecessary. Respect-fully submitted,

A. J. Galloway,

The report was accepted and ordered published, and its adoption was made the special order for Friday at the regular meeting.

AMUSEMENTS. FARWELL HALL

GREAT SUCCESS

Last Shahspearian Reading by Miss CUSHMAN TO-MORROW NIGHT,

HAMLET

MACBETH and a choice collection of Humarous and Pathetic Sel By special request, Miss Cushman will read the principal scenes from "Hamlet" for the first time here including the 4th scene of the 4th Act, which is never acted), and will speest, to accommodate those who could not obtain seats Wednesday night, the Porter and Dagger access from "Macbeth," and will give in addition the "Sleep-Walking Scene."

TICKETS FOR SALE THIS MORNING t Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st. Admission, 81.00; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Extra special appropriement this evening. Renefit of 1 J. L. TOOLE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

FRED AIMS..... GRAND DUTCH S MATINEE Saturday at 2:30, and Second week of the acknowledged success, KELLY & EON'S place of buffconery, end led tha GRAND DUTCH S, Grand Duchess. On Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, LA GRAND DUCHESSE. Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels EOOLEY'S THEATRE,

MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1874, brilliant success of Daly's DIVORCE

In consequence of which it will be given for With the great star cast, magnificent mountings, and brilliant effects. Saturday, Duc. 5, benefit of Mr. JAMES O'NEIL. A u preparation-Robertson's masterpiece, SCHOOL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee, last performances of the Favorite Comedian.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM! DAVID COPPERFIELD! Next week-John Brougham-LOTTERY OF LIVE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT BENEFIT, and last appearance but two of the great Comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE. Dearer Than Life, Burlesque Lec-ture, and That Blessed Baby. To-morrow afternoon-LAST TOOLE MATINES. Staning at 8-Last appearance of Mr. J. L. TOOLIS. South Side ticket office at the Tivoli Garden. McCORMICK HALL.

DR. O'LEARY

Te-night, How We Breathe, Cough, Get Sore Throat, Catarch, Colds, Asthma, Cornumption, &c. All should have been took keep from these Hinstrated with a great variety of rare and outlook special. That your lunas on the Springerters, free, in the hall. However angaged, picasure or business, you will find to well worth while to give one cenning to this thing. Admiration, it cts. Constitutions, \$1, at Boom \$6, \$6 South Clarkes.

HARTZ & LEVY...STATEST.....

MAGIC COIN AMATEUR BOXES 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN AMATEUR BOXES 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN CONJURING TRICKS. 50 CENTS.
MAGIC COIN CONJURING TRICKS. 50 CENTS. BRANCH 23 UNION SQUARS, N. Y.

SUNDAY LECTURE.

A New Lesture by PROF. MATHEWS, author of Getting on to the World." PROF. MATHEWS will solute on "Mock Pearls of History," at the Grand Opea House, Sunday next, at 3 p. m. Admission, 10c.

TH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
led, personally or by mail, tree or charge
reservoir diseases. DR. J. ERAN is as
the city who warrants ourse or mpaga. m. to bp. m.; Sundays from y to H.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A CITY OFFICER.

In a very brief time, it is very broadly intimated, the Board of Public Works will be afforded an opportunity to displace a gentleman occupying one of the most responsible positions in its gift, to-wit: the foremanship of street-imvements in the South Division. The charge in the premises are prepared by parties whose stimony is well worth consideration. Among the witnesses may be enumerated A. W. Herr, ex-foreman of improvement in the South Division ; Mr. Buechler, ex-assistant foreman under the present incumbent; Jacob Myerhoffer, an employe of the Board of Public Works; and a

It is alleged that Mr. Bauer, the present foreman of street-improvements in the South Division, has been guilty of gross irregularities in charging commission from men who work for him, and in charging the city for more time than made by his workmen. Additionally, one of the parties named above states a circumstance which looks very unpleasant until explained: that Mr.

Bauer

PAID FOR HIS POSITION,

through a woman, the sum of \$100.—\$200 yet to
be paid. This, it is stated, Mr. Bauer told himself to the party, who is prepared to testify to it.

The following is a copy of a letter written to
Commissione: Wall by Mr. Herr:

The following is a copy of a reter written to Commissione: Wall by Mr. Herr:

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1874.

Mr. Warl: I want to inform you that Mr. Bauer has been complained of by me, that he is swindling the city,—charging the city more time than the menwork, making men pay him \$15 commission to work for him, collecting paying tills which he has no right to do, making his brage that he can sign his name in six different ways. Mr. Wahl, I don't write this to have Mr. Bauer, but I do write the beause I was connected with the office my-neif before, and, being a German, and not to throw any bad light upon the Germans and upon yourself, ellowing this to be done. This is from responsible parties. If you wish to investigate the matter send for Mr. Buechel, or myself will tell you more about the matter. I do think you ought to investigate the matter, and see how things are carried on. Then, it is general talk over the South Division. Respectfully yours.

A. W. Herra.

This communication did not elicit any investi-This communication did not elicit any investigation. The matter having attained considerable circulation, Mr. Bauer finally, however, wrote a requast to the Board that they investigate. That the Board of Public Works may know whom to summon, a partial list of willing witnesses is published as above.

SUPPOSED ABORTION CASES.

The inquest to ascertain the cause of the death of Mrs. Mary Dix. late of 250 Randolph street, was resumed yesterday morning at the Madison Street Station. The disagreement of the jury on its retirement Wednesday evening as to evidence taken necessitated the recalling of some of the witnesses. Julia Brown, Anna Merritt, and Dr. Van Buren were recalled. The testimony of Dr. Vickersham, as to the cause of death, from the facts developed at the post-mortem, was also taken. At about 12 o'clock the evidence was all in and the jury retired. After being abeant half an hour, the following verdict was ren-

dered:
An inquisition was taken for the People of the State
of Illinois, at the Sixth Precinct Police Station, in the
City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the Ist, 2d,
and 3d days of December, A. D. 1874, before me, John
Stephens, Coroner in and for said county, upon view
of the body of Mary Dix, and we find that deceased,
now lying dead at 250 West Randolph street, came to
her death, Nev. 30, 1874, from primary inflamenation
of the womb, followed by septicenia, said inflammation being the result of an effort of the deceased to
produce an abortion on berself.

Dr. Alicen was at two produced.

A case of abortion was reported to Coroner Stephens yesterday forenoon, by one Meyers, living in the rear of No. 18 South Green street. An examination in the afternoon showed that a young girl, sister of the wife of Meyer, was dead in the house, but no evidence could be found in the family to show that an abortion had been committed. It appears the girl was and been committed. It appears the girl was numarried, and that about two weeks ago she gave premature birth to a contended by Dr. Harcourt. There no information gleaned to show attended by Dr. Harcourt. There was no information gleaned to show that the birth had been induced by artificial causes; but to the contrary, that it was perfectly natural. Since the ofirth, it appears, the woman has been sick, attended by Dr. Harcourt and his partner, and that she died early yesterday morning. The Coroner could find no cause whatever for an inquest, and no one who would prefer charges of abortion, or who believed that one had been committed. At the time the Coroner made the inquiries above, he had in his possession a certificate from Dr. Harcourt to the effect that the decessed came to her death from inflammation of

The remains were turned over to from other than natural causes.

GENERAL NEWS. An infant son, 17 months old, of Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the Evening Journal, died

The Crusaders are tired of their name, and are beginning to think about calling themselves the 'Anti-Pleurisy League." The expenses of the Foundlings' Home are

not \$500 per week, as stated in yesterday's TRIE UNE, but \$500 per month. In case Mike McDonald should succeed in

killing somebody the next time he pulls his pis tol, Dr. Ben Pleurisy Miller would be a conven McDonald,-retaining as his family physician a

medical man in high official position, and with intimate confidential relations with the police authority. A handy doctor to have about the

of a stage at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street, last evening, and broke two of bis ribs. He was removed to his mother's residence, on Emerald avenue, near Thirty-third

etore, at No. 287 North avenue, set fire to goods in the window, and caused a loss of \$300, last night at \$45 o'clock. A still alarm was given to the men of engine No. 4, and they extinguished

It is stated that Leonard Swett has opened communication with Dr. Ben Pleurisv Miller to find out whether the little deficiencies of the late City Treasurer were not in reality the result of an attack of pleurisy, and that the Doctor is writing an opinion on the subject.

A very inebriated individual was seen last night to stop opposite the lamp-post at the cor-ner of Clark and Madison streets and apostro-phize it as follows: "Oh! you pleurisied beast, shtaying out at thish timernight! Go home at oneh, or I'll report yer to the Shanit'ry Shup'rin-tendent!"

The work of removing the books and effects of the Recorder's office into the new and commodous quarters on the first floor of the White Building, on Fifth avenue, near Washington street, has been accomplished, and the Recorder

is now fully prepared to transact the business of "What shall I book him for?" asked the keeper of the Union Street Station of his Sergeant, pointing to a well-dressed but demoralized hiccougher/who had been run in; "plain drunk, I suppose?" "No, no," said the Sergeant, "that's too vulgar. Charge him with pleurisy. He looks as though he belonged to "The Store," and it might offend Mike and the

ne Store,' and it might offend Mike and Ber ne got booked as a plain drunk."

"Call that bad meat?" cried an irate butcher to one of the Meat-Inspectors at the Jackson Street Market yesterday morning, as the latter was on the point of condemning a very unwholesome carcass; "why, all that there is the matter with that is a little touch of pleurisy the cow had the day she died. There's Dr. Miller's certificate." The butcher produced the paper, and of course the meat was not condemned.

A young man having not the fear of God or of the People's party in his heart, had the audacity resterday to twit the City Treasurer upon the richness of his nesal times. Dan took the allusion pleasantly, however, and drew from his pocket Dr. Miller's certificate to the effect that the poshoes of the mose was simply the result of an attack of pleurisy.

At the annual convocation of Chicago Chapter No. 127, R. A. M., beld Wednesday evening last, the M. E. High Priest, R. Z. Herrick, was presented with a Past High Priest's Jewel, beautifully and appropriately engraved, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: T. C. Borden, H. P.; G. M. Holmes, K.; A. Grannis, S.; M. L. Keith, Jr.,

C. H.; D. C. Wallace, P. S.; William Aldrich, Treasurer: Eli Smith. Secretary.

A telegram was received yesterday by Mr. A. C. Hesing from the absconding oppositionist Theim, who stated that the charges against him were all faise, and that his recent singular conduct was merely one of the symptoms of an attack of pleurisy. The telegram stated that the sender was about to forward to the august "boss" a medical certificate, which he had procured before starting from Dr. Ben Pleurisy Miller, the Sanitary Superintendent, which showed that people suffering from pleurisy very often acted in a very strange and unbecoming manner.

most extraordinary plays on record, Wednesday night, at a faro bank on Clark street, known as the Omaha gama. night, at a faro bank on Clark street, known as the Omaha game. His original stake was 75 cents—all the money he had in the world,—and, after a sitting of a little less than five hours, he drew out \$1,750 and quit the game, having, in the meantime, staked several other players to the amount of about \$300. Manly ranks in the fraternity as a "cross-road gambler"—that is, one who play his piez his vection upon salload trains. one who plies his vocation upon railroad trains A well-known Board of Trade man, who had

A well-known Board of Trade man, who had spent the better part of the morning and all the afternoon and evening of yesterday in trying to get up a corner on California cock-tails, arrived home in a very muddled condition about 2 o'clock in the morning. His wife was very reproachful, but the wily fellow proved too much for her "If the light," (bit) my days all for her. "It'sh all righ' (hic), my dear, all righ'. Shudden 'tack pleurisy. That's all. If don't bleve me, read my medical sherificate. Doc Miller gave it to me." The lady read the certificate, wondered whether the symptoms of classics are invariable a burged by service of the control of the symptoms of control of the symptoms of t certificate, wondered whether the symptoms or pleurisy are invariably a bunged-up pair of eyes. a broken shirt-collar and a demoralized stoveipe and mentally resolved to get Charley a nice

session at the County Building during yesterday, and audited a few unimportant bills, which will e reported to-day.

The Finance Committee of the County Board

The Finance Committee of the County Board were busy yesterday settling up old business. The afternoon was consumed in checking coupons heretofore paid.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges were in session yesterday at the County Building, and recommended the payment of \$750, the bill for graveling the New Trier road.

DISAFFECTED SCOTCH PRESENTERIANS.

A meeting of the Trustees of the First Scotch
Presbyterian Church was called for yesterday
evening at 406 Harrison street. The attendance was of minority members, and the enemies of the pastor of the Church. A TRIBUNE reporter was pastor of the Church. A TRIBUSE reporter was present, and the moment he mentioued the name of Mr. McLauchlan, by way of inquiry, he was politely informed the name was not allowed to be used in that household, and he was requested to retire. The object of the meeting, it was understood, notwithstanding its private character, was to device warrand meant to get held of the church. vise wave and means to get hold of the church property, and at all events to get rid of the pre

had withdrawn from the New York comness again. Even most of the New York companies, which were thought would hesitate in
coming back, have given orders to resume
again. The Home, one of the largest
and most conservative of New York
companies, notified their ad withdrawn from this city have resumed busi insurance companies, notified their Agents, Messrs. Ducat & Lyon, yesterday, to resume again. This agency has now five of its companies back again, and the other two will undoubtedly follow in a short time. The agency of esterday to write again in the Hartford, of German-American, of New York; National, of Hartford; and Irving, of New York.

Chicago held a meeting yesterday evening in the club-rooms of the Sherman House, the Hon. J. Y. Semmon in the chair. A report was received from the Comappointed at a meeting k to confer with the Chancellor or subject of his resignation. The Committee in view of all the circumstances, judged it best that the resignation be accepted, and recommended its acceptance accordingly. The ques-tion was not finally disposed of, but was laid oon the table until a subsequent meeting of the

An informal communication was received from Mr. Judd, the attorney of the Company at the East by whom the mortgage upon the Universiy property is held. The communication was faorable in its terms, and will probably be so acted upon as to relieve the University finances. SMOKE-BLACKENED BUILDING

The Chicago Chapter American Institute of Architects held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Clark street, corner of Madison street. P. B. Wight Frasident, was n the chair. A large quorum was present. The discoloration of building fronts, and consequent disfigurement of the buildings caused by disagraement of the buildings caused by the smoke from chimneys, was talked over. The President said that the finest buildings in the city have suffered from the blackening effects of smoke. He thought that some steps should be taken to provide a remedy, it had been done in Furdand. be to invite the inventors of smoke-consuming furnaces as a preliminary step, and, after ob-taining explanations from them, to recommend or make an appeal to the Common Council to this vast and beautiful caravansary rislate on the matter. Mr. Cleveland and the

others present concurred with the President, but no resolution was passed or other action taken. CONTESTED ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

James Waish, the defeated candidate for Ald-erman from the Eleventh Ward, filed his peti-tion in the Country Country actority for

Third-That a large number of legal votes Third—That a large number of legal votes which were cast for him were not counted, and that a large number of illegal votes cast for Gunderson were counted.

Fifth—That at the polls in each of said precincts in that ward a large number of illegal votes—250—were returned for Gunderson by the indiges. that what numbers to be the official votes.

votes—20)—were returned for Gunderson by the judges; that what purports to be the official count shows that Gunderson received twenty-four more votes for Alderman than himself.

Mr. Walsh claims that, upon a fair and honest count, he received more legal votes than any other person, therefore he was justly and legally elected to represent his ward in the Common Conneil

The summons was issued and placed in the tands of the Sheriff, and the case will, in all robability, be heard and disposed of during the becember term of the Court.

CRIMINAL.

Julius Sondheim was taken back to Davenport ast night, by Officer Hickox, to answer a charge

Three coats and a pair of pants, valued at \$40. were stolen from the house of John Moffat, No. 127 North Halsted street, last night.

Burglars entered the tailor-shop of A. Em onson, No. 168 North Green street, Wednesday eight, and stole eight pairs of pants, valued at

The house of attorney Perkins, of the law firm of Perkins & Chase, was entered by thieves last Monday afternoon, and jewelry and other valu-

ables to the amount of \$500 stolen. Two men named B. A. Murphy and Albert Filkins were arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of green hides which were found in their possession. They were lock-

Officer Peterson discovered John Cooney and William Kearney last evening attempting to effect an entrance in the store at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. They were arrested and locked up in the Armory.

William Nixon, of No. 114 West Madison street, is anxiously inquired for by his friends, who fear that he has been drugged and robbed, and perhaps murdered. His wife is lying very ill, and his absence is tending to increase her

G. G. Shower, of No. 163 Wentworth avenue, was so highly entertained by the "Only Leon" in the "Grand Dutch S." last evening, that he did not observe some "crook" take his good overcoat and scarf from the seat next to him in the Grand Opera-House.

A telegram was received yesterday at police headquarters that a man named James Allen was at Jackson, Mich., insane, and it is supposed that he is the party who has been swindling so many creditors in this city. It is hardly prob-

able, however, as Allen is believed to have taken another direction from that of Jackson.

The Rev. Mr. Forhan, the defaulting assistant priest of St. Columbkill's Church, was arrested in New York Wednesday night, and will be brought back to this city by Detective Dennis Simmons, who has gone after him. He is charged with appropriating the proceeds of a recent fair, amounting to \$5,000, and absoonding.

J. K. Ryerson, of No. 305 West Jackson street reported at Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon that his overcoat was stolen from the Swedenborgian Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue, Wednesday night. L. W. Case, of 79 West Adams street, also reported that his overcoat was stolen leat avenue. that his overcoat was stolen last evening from his hallway. William Bowman, a butcher at No. 436 Web-

William Bowman, a butcher at No. 436 Webster avenue, says he won't lend \$60 again to any one. Two men came into his place yesterday and wanted to sell him a package of dry goods for \$160. He didn't want the goods, and two other men came in, and did. They could raise only \$100. Wouldn't Mr. Bowman lend them \$60, and take the package as security? Certainly he would, and did. Man's inhumanity to man makes Bowman professe. makes Bowman profane. Chief Washburn, of the United States Secret

Chief Washburn, of the United States Secret Service, is doing some skillful work in ferreting out counterfeiters throughout the country. His visit here has resulted in the capture of one Joe Rittenbouse, alias Joe Miller, etc., who has been living sumptuously, it is said, on the proceeds of large quantities of the "queer." He was taken in custody by a Special Agent yesterday, and had a number of counterfeit \$20 bills in his possession. His case was taken before the United States Grand Jury at once, and it is probable an indictment will be returned against him to-day.

A young man named Frank Williamson was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Dixon while endeavoring to dispose of a lady's watch and chair at Lipman's pawn-shop, on the corner of Clark and Mooroe streets. When taken to the Central Station he confessed that he had stolen the articles and three watches, valued at \$500, from a jewelry store in El Paso, in the State is companion and the state is companion to the state in companion that the state is companion to the state is the state is companion to the state is the state is the state is the state in the state is the state State, in company with a companion named . William King, and a portion of the property was at his parents' residence, in the place above named. The prisoner is a respectable-looking

DISAPPOINTED PLACE-HUNTERS.

ANOTHER MANAGERIE OF IRISH CAMELS.

The Irish camel again got its back up last evening. It is becoming a fizzle already. Last evening the mob that gathered at the gallant Phil's, although calling themselves Irishmen were but the poorest representatives of the race They were all disgusted, disappointed politicians, whom Mr. A. C. Hesing did well to kick, if he did kick anybody. Among the mob were noticed Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Egan's partper, Jerry Crowley, Mike Keeley, and Pat D'Arcy The organization was completed and an Executive Committee appointed, Mike Keeley being the big gun of the whole affair. What business was transacted was meant to be kept strictly se cret until the proper time arrived. But it was evident on the surface of the whole affair that Armstrong and Egan, together with Couley, Kearney, and other disappointed politicians, were at the bottom of the Society. Right ere it might be remarked that Messis. Armstrons & Egan have without doubt selected a very rough road to secure the Court-House contract. ought to be blown higher than Gilderoy's kite, i for no other reason than for lack of precedent such secret meetings by calling sessions of county Commissioners in his own office, and, by the looks of things, the Irishmen are falling into a similar course, which cannot result in anything but complete discom-fiture. If, on the contrary, the Irishmen in these meetings are merely listening to the acuses of their fellow-countryman, with a view of deserting the ranks of Mr. Hesing, all credit to them aspect, but it is daily brightening, and mny per haps prove to be only a scare-crow after all

> LOCAL LETTERS. A WINTER GARDEN FOR CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribina: Sir: In my wanderings amid these supny times I chanced, a few days since, to meet the November number of the Scientific American. in which I noticed, with especial interest, an illustrated description of a winter garden at a certain new watering place in England. The thought at once occurred to me that Chicago possesses the means, to a large extent, with a comparatively moderate additional outlay, to immitate, if not rival, that attractive English pleasure resort. The great Exposition Building, on Lake Park, is unused during the long winter months. Its roof is largely constructed of glass. What is to hinder its conversion, during winter, nto a grand, mammoth conservatory and con

the cold, dreary outside world and enter the posies and wander, surrounded by others present concurred with the President, but no resolution was passed or other action taken.

James Waish, the defeated candidate for Alderman from the Eleventh Ward, filed his petition in the County Court yesterday for a summons to bring into court S. T. Gunderson, the successful candidate, on the 21st inst., when and where he proposes to oust Mr. Gunderson from the position of Alderman, which he will assume next Monday night. Mr. Walsh sets forth the following reasons for contesting Mr. Gunderson from the District of his ward the vote was not properly counted by the judges, and the returns made by them were incorrect; that a greater number was counted and returned than was polled for Gunderson, and that a smaller number was counted and returned than was polled for Gunderson, and that a smaller number was counted and returned than was polled for bunderson, and that a smaller number was counted and returned than second—That about 250 illegal votes were cast.

Third—That a large number of legal votes for this contains many men, and the wondrows craes. fragrant, genial atmosphere, through meanderimage of God, and his Eve beside him. This is nother paradise, enlarged if not improved, for this contains many men, and the wondrous grace and beauty of mother Eve is here reflected by thousands of her fairest daughters.

I believe, sir, I need not enlarge upon this subject. Suffice it to say that I, for one, feel already refreshed and rejuvanted by the con-

already refreshed and rejuvenated by the con-templation of such possibilities. How is it with

what a blessing such an institution would be to our city! It should be accessible, at proper times, to the children of our schools, to the or-phans, and to the poor, free of charge. The managers of the Exposition Association The managers of the Exposition Association could easily arrange with the managers of musical societies and orchestras for a proper division of proceeds. They should also obtain, from the City Government, the privilege to use a sufficient portion of the Lake Park, adjoining the building on the south, on which to arrange and care for exotics and other choice plants, during the summer months. Such choice plants, during the summer months. Such ground should be properly and neatly fenced and accessible at all times for a consideration.

accessible at all times for a consideration.

Two important considerations present themselves in connection with the suggestions above named: firstly, is it feasible? secondly, will it pay? In view of the immensity and height of the building, it is obvious that a large amount of steam-heating apparatus will be necessary to sufficiently warm it for the purposes named. Can this be done? Others averets.

necessary to sufficiently warm it for the purposes named. Can this be done? Others, experts, will be better able to judge of this than I am. If the building is too large, could not a portion thereof be partitioned oif?

That it would be a source of income, largely overbalancing the outlry, if judiciously and liberally managed, admits, it seems to me, of scarcely a doubt.

Our city with the result 500.000. Our city, with its nearly 500,000, contains

our city, with its hearly 500,000, contains as large a proportion of people of intelligence, reducement, and taste as, perhaps, any city in the world. To these we may add the many strangers that daily visit us. How such an institution would foster and only interest that the contains the con us. How such an institution would foster and cultivate these very qualities! For the present winter this is, of course, out of the question, but it may not be too early for the Association and others to give the subject consideration and take such measures as will lead to the best results. Very respectfully your felloweitizen.

J. F. TEMPLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Sin: Ex-Supervising-Architect Mullett has embraced the final opportunity his official position afforded him to strike a blow at the Eight-Hour law. If all the New York Sun says is true, one might forgive him, and look upon him only as a pliant tool in the hands of the Ringmasters. But THE TRIBUNE indorses, with leasure, all Mr. Mullett has to say regarding the Eight-Hour law, and says it ought to be repealed. This, I think, is going a little too far, and looks to me like legislating backwards. You

ing eight hours as well without the law as with it. The object of the Eight-Hour law, so far as I understand it, was to elevate the condition of the American workman, and, I am happy to say, it has assisted me and a great many more of my personal acquaintances. To repeal the Eight-Hour law, means that every mechanic and laborer shall work two hours per day, irrespective of the local market, and disrogarding the usages of trades. This I should call unjust and oppressive. For instance, the stone-outters of ing eight hours as well without the law as of trades. This I should call unjust and op-pressive. For instance, the stone-cutters of Chicago are nearly all Society men,—men who have homes in the city; if Congress should re-peal the Eight-Hour law, the Chicago men would refuse to work for Uncle Sam, and they would brand him as the worst "scab boss" in the city. Why should the Government come here and say. "You must cease to be a Society man, or you shall not work for me," or, "You shall work two more hours per day"? We have worked the eight-hour system in this city now for seven years,

hour system, thereby making a more equal dis tribution of labor, which means fairly divide th

other none? You can say the law is unjust and the other none? You can say the law is unjust and oppressive, the same as a Southern planter did when he lost his slaves, but no such pretex should repeal a law framed for the good of the people. Yours truly,

CRICAGO, Dec. 3, 1874.

which the chief public libraries of Europe (the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale)

as well as one or two in this country are con-

ducted, I may venture to express my dissent from

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Siz: Having some experience of the mode in

the system which prevails in the Chicago Library, It must be admitted that one of the great advantages which a large city has as a place of residence over the country is the possession of an extensive collection of books to which easy accers can be had. The student, professional private, is not always able to procure for himself the books which he needs, and, however ample his opportunities may be in this respect, there will be certain works to which he may be obliged to refer occasionally, but which he cannot or does not care to purchase. A public library affords him this opportunity, and opens to him a place where he can consult quietly sad at leisure the authorities which may be needful to him. It is not meant the private library, and is certainly misapplied from its proper purpose when it is turned into a mere circulating library. The condition of sociemere circulating library. The condition of society here will of course require a modification of
the rules which are adapted to such institutions in older cities; but the original intention should never be lost eight of. If
the majority of our reading population care only
for works of fiction, and will rather read nothing if they cannot take the books with them to
their homes, it may be well to have a circulating
department connected with the library proper.
A taste for reading may be thereby fostered,
which may afterwards be improved at leisure,
although I think this is very problematical. although I think this is very problematical. Conceding, however, the value of such an exscience or letters a place and means to prosecute his studies. In the Chicago Library, there is certainly no place where the student car ourse unavoidable in the management of a new nstitution, but these will never be overcome in the present quarters, or with the system in force of cataloguing and distributing the bo

The question of most importance, however, is that of the character of the books which are being added to the library. If these are, as I am informed, for the most part if not entirely works of fiction, we may give up all hope that in the present Public Library of Chicago is con-tained the germ of one which will be some time wor by of the Metropolis of the West. Chicago, Dec. 3. A. ZIMMERMAN.

THE CITY HALL. GENERAL GOSSIP.

The Water Department yesterday received \$4,100 on water taxes. The Law Department are busy completing the

assessments in condemnation cases. The Committee on Public Buildings died of old age yesterday afternoon. Ald. M. B. Bailev, the attending physician, did all in his power to prevent the old fellow's demise, but it was of no avail. The Coroner has not been notified.

The chief topic of conversation around the old rookery vesterday was the David A. Gage trial. Groups gathered here and there among the different offices all through the day. Mayor ficials thought and talked of nothing else. The prevailing opinion was that Mr. Gage would fare rather roughly in the pending trial; and, although the most profound sympathy was exressed for him, vet it was thought but just that

City-Engineer Chesbrough, with his usual good care of the public, announces that the water in the South Division, south of Twelfth street, will be cut off after 10 o'clock to-day. The supply in the district will be very short for The supply in the district will be very short for several hours, and housekeepers and factories had better draw enough to last them all day. While the water is thus cut off, the 24-inch main, which has lately been laid on Eighteenth street, will be connected with the 36-inch main on Wabash avenue.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners could not find time to meet in regular session re-could not find time to meet in regular session vesterday afternoon, as they were being bored to death all day by defunct Aldermen and others seeking appointments on the Police and Fire Departments. Gen. Shaler called on them during the day and talked over his expected in ing the day, and talked over his suggested improvements in the Fire Department. It is the opinion of the Board that the improvements suggested will cost at least \$500,000, besides the suggested will cost at least \$500,000, besides the current annual expenses of the increase. Add this to the suggestions which will shortly be forthcoming, and it will take \$1,000,000 to foot the bill. And all this in a city already overburdened with taxation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Any person having a health-lift of the Reiley patent is requested to communicate with the Chicago Athensem, No. 114 Madison street. C. C. Bonney, Esq., will give the next lecture in the Athenaum Free Course on next Monday evening. His subject will be "The Government

"Helping Hands" social this (Friday) evening at the residence of Mr. George W. Gifford, No. 1084 Michigan avenue. Young ladies and gen-

To-morrow, at half-past 10 a. m., the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal will deliver a lecture in the Temple of Zion Congregation on "The Life and Historical Significance of the Late Dr. Geiger." A meeting of the members-elect of the Legis-

lature from Cook County will be held at the

rooms of the Citizens' Association at 10 o'clock this forenoon, for the purposes of conference and equaintance. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, in the Syna gogue of the Congregation B'nay Sholem, No. and rare ceremony will take place in the shape of the rite of confirmation being publicly con-ferred upon Herman Messing, aged 13 years, the son of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing, Rabbi of the

Congregation. G. W. Kretzinger, Esq., of the firm of Bennett, Kretzinger & Veeder, will deliver the Saturday public lecture to the students of the Union College of Law to-morrow at 4 p. m. Subject:
"The Application of Evidence." Emery A.
Storrs will deliver a series of lectures on "The
English Constitution as Illustrating the Merits
and Defects of Written Constitutions." beginning on the following Saturday, Dec. 12, at the
same bour.

A grand mass-meeting of children will be held in Farwell Hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. This meeting is gotten up under the auspices of the Centennial Educational Fund of Chicago, the Centennial Educational Fund of Chicago, the special object being to inform the youth of the city with reference to and to interest them in this great movement. The exercises will consist of brief speeches, music, etc. The admittance is free to children provided with tickets. These can be had at Room 10 Farwell Hall building. The music will be furnished by Colson's new hand the following being the programme: 1 band, the following being the programme: 1, March, (new) "Spirit of the Times;" 2, Selections from "The Bohemian Girl;" 3, "Blue Dannbe;" 4, "Hail Columbia;" 5, Overture—

repeal the act of Congress, and when you had done that, you would still find mechanics work-

tion needed for its proper rendition vide an entertainment well calculated to please and instruct our people.

has been in the city several days as the guest of Mr. R. P. McGlincy. During her stay she delivered three temperance lectures to large audiences, who were highly pleased with her. Last week, a member of the Athletic Club, while exercising in the gymnasium, slipped and struck in such a position as to break his back. He was well esteemed by many comrades. His name was Patrick Carroll, and employed in the

watch factory.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a fair and festival, commencing Dec. 10, and the Catholics will hold one also from the 15th to the 18th of December inclusive.

Our new hotel, which opened with a grand flourish, closed in about four days. The new recognition commenced operations by a curious flourish, closed in about four days. The new proprietor commenced operations by a curious complication of accounts with the furniture-dealers of Chicago, and they became so dissatisfied with the denouement as to close him up incontinently. The building is awaiting an occupant, and if properly run will do well.

On Thursday about one-quarter of the usual supply of Triebures arrived, owing to some one's carclessness and readers were asily out out.

Boston, where they purpose spending the win The Chicago & Pacific Company have put dow their iron about 3 miles west, and are pushing ahead as rapidly as possible. It is understood that for the present they will switch upon and use for a short distance the Chicago & North-

Railroad will move their track now running u the side of the river to the river bank, and s

KANKAKEE. of the liveliest little places in the State during

ber of suits against delinquent poll-tax payers, several of which have been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The revival season has been opened at Kanka-

met last Tuesday evening. Mr. J. T. James wa elected President pro tem., in absence of Mr. George B. Carpenter. After the reports from the various committees had been submitted, an ordinance was passed, "That the sidewalks be cleared of snow and ice by 10 o'clock a. m ... under penalty of the law. Adjourned for two

pleted will cost the society about \$7,000. They will begin services in the lecture-room within a few weeks.

The Presiding Elder of this district, Dr. Jutkins, has appointed Saturday evening for the first quarterly conference meeting. A full attendance of the official Board is asked. Impor-

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Quebec, Dec. 3 .- The Quebec Legislature asembled to-day with the customary ceremonies

Illinois Central Railroad .-- Special Notice Commencing Saturday, Dec. 5, the St. Louis night express, leaving Chicago at 8:30 p. m., will run through to St. Louis every night, reaching St. Louis at 8:15 a m., one hour in advance of any other route. The Cairo & New Orleans night express will also run every Cairo & New Orients ingue capasses was all a controlla, arriving at Centralia at 7:30 a.m. Passengers for Cairo and the South leaving Chicago on Saturday night will leave Centralia on Sunday at 9 p. m. — W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.

The city trade were not aware that they were com-celled to pay from 10 to 15 cents per can more for oysters han remote country dealers, until F. J. Ruth's wagons appeared again on the streets yesterday with his old reliable "square brand" oysters, and knocked the bot tom out of the monopoly. At Ruth's, No. 155 Dear-born street, you will always find the "square brand," solid meats, and shells; also, fresh and salt water fish. Corsets and Underwear.

& Co.'s, corner of Madison and Peoria streets, was conveyed. The especial bargains offered by this tandard house are in corsets and underwear—not clothing and underwear," as the printer got it. What Are We Coming To P

when you can get an imported 2-button kid glove, fashionable shades, at \$1; fleece-lined hose, worth 45 cents, at 25 cents; ladies' vests at 75 cents; heavy shirts and drawers, for men, at \$1. Ask for them at New York Store, Nos. 234 and 236 West Madison street.

Do You Know It ? People who wait for the coming "cold snap" will be out of patience to think they had not gotten an anti-

A few instruments that have been rented and but ittle used can be bought at Reed's Temple of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street, at the very lowest panie

DEATHS.

NORMOYLE—Of consumption, at his residence 174
Bunker-at., John Normeyle, aged 40 years.
Funeral notice in to-morrow's papers.
Funeral notice in to-morrow's papers.
IVERSON—On the 2d inst., of ague, Julia, youngest daughter of Edward Iverson, Esq., aged 29 years.
Funeral by carriages from 18 South Green-at. to Graceland Friday p. m. Friends of the family invited.
SNIDER—In this city, at the residence of his parents, on Veduceday, Dec. 2, at the age of 26 years, William Snider, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Snider, william Snider, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Snider, Funeral at the family residence, 173 South Green-st., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.
WILSON—On the evening of Dec. 3, of gastric fever, Charles L., the son of Charles L. and Caroline F. Wilson, sged 1 years months and 12 days.
Funeral at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, from 394 Michigan-av. icGrath, aged Stycars, Funcas from the residence of H. Crawford, 396 Dayton-t, Friday, Dec. 4, at I o'clock p. m. EF Oxfensburg papers please cupy. OLEFSON—Dec. 2, 1874, Niels Olefson, aged 69 years 6 Funeral from his late residence, 76 West Erie-st., Sun-

day, Dec. 5, at 1:30 p. m. QUIN—Dec. 3, at 290 North Frankling-st., of consump-tion, Alice Mary, beloved wife of Richard Quin, aged 24 MORSE'S LUXURENE.



COCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

The oratorio of the "Great Court of Babylon," written by the Baker family, which was to be given in this city to-night and Monday, has been postponed till Friday and Saturday evenings of the coming week, owing to the preparachorus will comprise about fifty well-trained voices. The leading roles, except that of the King, will be taken by local singers. Mrs. L. E. Hillis, an admirable soloist, will enact the part of the Queen. Great pains will be taken to pro-

Mrs. L. H. Washington, of Jacksonville, Ill.,

arciessness, and readers were sadly put out.
Mr. John Webb and lady left on Thursday for

use for a short distance the charge a North western track, at the point where a crossing wai intended, and that ere long a desirable under standing will come about between them in refer-ence to the disputed plan of crossing. It is rumored that the Chicago & Northwestern the side of the river to the river bank, and so vacate a large amount of land they now occupy, and escape, also, the risk of crossing so many streets and near so many houses. Such a course would receive the hearty thanks of citizens, and in the end would doubtless be beneficial to the

Dr. J. C. Burroughs, of the Chicago University. is in town pushing up the brethren on University matters. The Baptist Church here has always been a liberal supporter of that institution.

The Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad company is engaged in an enterprise of considerable magnitude at Waldron Station, 4 miles from Kankakee. Ten large ice-houses, capable of containing over 3,000 car-loads of ice, have been erected at a cost of \$30,000. A still greater number of houses is contemplated, which will increase the cost of building to over \$100,000. Steam power will be used in hoisting the ic from the Kankakee River into the houses. The product will be shipped to various points South. A large number of men will be employed in gathering the harvest, and Waldron will be one

The City of Kankakee recently brought a num-

kee by a professional revivalist named Raymond.
There is great need of a general awakening in religious matters here, and it is to be hoped that some good will be accomplished through the present effort. PARK RIDGE. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees

The new brick Congregational church, on the South Side, in progress of building, when com

tant business to be transacted.

Oysters Down.

clinker stove put up this warm weather by Bands

McGRATH-In this ciry, Dec. 2, 1874, Mrs. Elizabeth McGrath, aged 31 years.

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in the West.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under the guidance of the former editor, has resumed its old position at the base of Republican journals, and will do bathe in the fores purified and honest administration of National State, and Municipal affairs.

While giving is the Republican party a cordial and carnest support in all wise measures and to sight candidates, The TRIBUNE will never be the organ of any individual, faction, or i.m., nor will it cause to combat oppressive monopolice or fall to ergose and accounts all corrupt schemes for plunking the Treasury or the people. It will wage perpetual war on longing who prowl around the halls of legislation in quest of apoil.

The Recent Elections.

quest of spoil.

The Recent Elections.

The recent elections, while inflicting temporary defeat on the Republican party, have done great good in sweeping away fanatical and side issue which embarrassed its freedom of action, and nervaling outloose baleful and corrupting influences known as "Buleriams," which poisoned the channels of the publicities. Purified, as by fire, of the evil things which hat infested its garments, the Republican party will enter upon the tremendous struggle of 1876 with renew vigor for the possession of the Government and two shaping of the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second contury of its existence.

shaping of the policy of the nation when it enters uput the second century of its existence.

Perils of the Future.

Perils of the Future.

The Democratic leaders, misinterpreting the rational content of the second century of the second content of the refurbly have proclaiming the result "reaction" of the popular mind against the principal of the Republican party, and an indorsement of the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic puty which means "State Sovereignty," and all that expression of the Government, under the resumal leadership of their Southern right was steps will surely be taken in Congress to relative the cotton War tax from the Federal Treasury, paid-pal and interest amounting to \$100,000.000 or men. A bill will be passed to compensate the Democratic rebels for losses and damages sustained by them will resisting the Union armies and upholding the "mereign" State right of secession. And lastly will cause a demand for the value of the emancipated size and continued the second of the colored rate than the rights and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material highest and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material highest and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material highest and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material highest and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material hights and freedom of the colored rate than plant under the absolute control of their old material highest and the country all true Republicans must present said front.

The Tribune's Platform.

The Tribune's Platform.

their tariff of charges.

Reduction of State and Local Taxes.

The utmost reduction of all direct taxes must be insisted upon by the people. Within a few years comity, township, and municipal taxation has enormously be creased, and become almost beyond endurance throughout the Western States. Steps must be able to retrench these expenditures, as well as those of the National Government, and choke down the insimilar greed of the local tax-enters, before all the surface arrings of the industrious classes are confucielly those tax-devourers.

The Currency.

Plenty of currency for all the legitimate was a the country, with Elasticity as to quantity, and Sability as to value by convertibility into coin. As abould be put to the continual fluctuations in the wind of the currency, which inflicts incalculable migrating industry and enterprise, as it introduces an element of doubt and uncertainty into all transactions, and make business little better than gambling. It is a National disgrace as well as evil for the monetary standard values to be kept in such vacillating and changes condition.

values to be the such vacuation.

THE TATBURE will sternly combai regulation of public obligations in the form of watering and debasing the currency or any other guise it may assume. For every dollar out of which the public extense where the such that will feel of the loss of a large which will result from the destruction of exist and Musical Governments as well as on corporations and individuals. The national credit must be maintained pura and unsulfied, and, like the virue of Casar's will above suspicion.

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Subsidies and bounties of public lands, most, we

fagrant abuses of the powers of Government, and tend to promote corruption, extravagane, and pendition. The Thruvus will therefore in the feither in the past, fight all such schemes of public plusder. The general character of The Chicago Through too well established to need recapitumion. Why ways independent and feuriess in the expression of views. In its news department it is account to not the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a transport of the Weekly Edition, and up pains will be spread for the Weekly Edition, and up pains will be spread increase its attractiveness in those departments. In market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the formation which farmers require for the intelligation of business, both as solies to the statement of the market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the formation of business, both as soliers and buyer, transaction of business, both as soliers technicase sheet.

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As Agriculture is the basis of National wealth, whatever policy benefits that great interest promotes the prosperity of the whole country. The cost of transportation of Western farm products to foreign makets consumes half the selling value, and the high disciplination of the goods received in exchange for the crops,—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until he staggers from weakness under the weight of the load. Hence the chief cause of "hard times" among farmers.

Tariff and Transportation Charges.

The Tribuner will advocate the adoption of such measures as will cheapen transportation and reduce the taxes on goods. The lightest tariff which will provide the Government with necessary funds its carry it on and maintain its credit should only be imposed on imports, and the national highways should be improved to create a stronger competition with the reliroad monopolies, which will compel them to lower their tariff of charges.

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